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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1876. NO. 197.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Mr Blaine's Personal Explanation.

A Clear and Forcible Vindication.

His Statements Backed Up by Documentary Evidence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The bill to abolish the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when a consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was resumed, and Mr. JONES, of Nevada, took the floor.

Mr. JONES made a very long argument in favor of double standard gold and silver money, and when about half through his speech, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are among the bills introduced and referred under call of States:

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To increase the circulation of national bank notes, and to relieve the national banks from tax on circulation; to liquidate the national debt, and to strengthen public credit.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To reorganize the navy. It provides that there shall be an active list of six rear admirals, eighteen commodores, fifty captains and seventy-five commanders, and that promotions in these grades shall cease until those numbers shall be reached.

By Mr. HAMMOND—To permit national banks to issue circulating notes equal in amount to 100 per cent. of the market value of the bonds deposited by them.

Mr. GIBSON, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of nine to make an examination into the management of the New Orleans custom house and other Federal offices of that city, with power to sit in New Orleans during the recess.

Mr. HURLBUT objected to a special committee, and suggested that the subject should be referred to the regular committee, and moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. HALE asked Mr. Gibson to let the subject go to one of the regular committees of the House, and to strike out the remarkable clause as to the committee sitting during the recess. If he would do so, the resolution would go without objection.

Mr. GIBSON declined to accede to that suggestion.

Mr. HALE—Then we must have the yeas and nays on the suspension of the rules. A vote was taken thereon, and the rules were not suspended—yeas 146, nays 77, not two-thirds in the affirmative. The vote was a strict party one.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to take such steps as may tend to obtain the early release of Edward O. Condon from his imprisonment in England. Passed.

Mr. SAYLER presentented a petition of the tobacco manufacturers of Cincinnati, O. and Covington, Ky., for a reduction of the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents per pound. Referred.

The House then considered business of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUCKNER, from the Committee for the District, reported a bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the District, and proceeded to explain and advocate it. Without action on the bill, Mr. Buckner yielded the floor to Mr. BLAINE, who proceeded to make a personal explanation in regard to newspaper charges connecting him with the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The following is Mr. BLAINE'S speech:

MR. SPEAKER—With leave of the House so kindly granted, I shall proceed to submit certain facts and correct certain errors personal to myself. The dates of the correspondence embraced in my statement will show that it was impossible for me to make it earlier. I shall be as brief as circumstances will permit.

For some months past, a charge against me has been circulating in private, and has recently been made public, designing to show that I had in some indirect manner received the large sum of $64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, for what services or for what purpose has never been stated. The alleged proof of this serious accusation was based, according to the original statement, upon the authority of E. H. Rawlins, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Company, who, it is averred, had full knowledge that I got the money, and also upon the authority of Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers of New York, through whom a draft for $64,000 was said to have been negotiated for my benefit, as they confidentially knew. Hearing of this charge some weeks in advance of its publication, I procured the following statements from the two principal witnesses who were quoted as having such definite knowledge against me:

NEW YORK, April 6, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiry we beg to say that no draft, note or check or other evidence of value has ever passed through our books in which you were known or supposed to have any interest or any kind, direct or indirect.

Very respectfully,

MORTON, BLISS & Co.

Also the following:

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, March 31, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR—In response to your inquiry, I beg leave to state that I have been Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company since April 8, 1871, and have necessarily known of all disbursements made since that date. During that entire period and up to the present time I am sure that no money has been paid in any way to any person by the company by which you were interested in any manner whatever. I make this statement in justice to the company, to you and myself.

Very respectfully,

E. H. RAWLINS.

Some persons, on reading the letter of Morton, Bliss & Co., said that its denial seemed to be confined to any payment that had passed through their books, whereas they might have paid a draft in which I was interested and yet no entery of it made on their books. On this criticism being made to the firm, they at once addressed me the following letter:

NEW YORK, April 13, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—It has been suggested to us that our letter of the 6th inst. was not sufficiently inclusive or explicit. In that letter we stated that no draft, note or check or other evidence of value had ever passed through our books in which you were known or supposed to have any interest, direct or indirect. It may be proper for us to add that nothing has been paid by us in any form or at any time, to any person or any corporation, in which you were known, believed or supposed to have any interest whatever. We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

[Signed] MORTON, BLISS & Co.

The two witnesses quoted for the original charge having thus effectually disposed of it, the charge itself reappeared in another form, to this effect, viz: that a certain draft was negotiated at the house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in 1871, through Thomas A. Scott, then President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the sum of $64,000, and that $75,000 of bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company were pledged as collateral; that the Union Pacific Company paid the draft and took up the collateral; that the cash proceeds of it went to me, and that I had furnished or sold or in some way conveyed or transferred to Thomas A. Scott the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds which had been used as collateral; that the bonds in reality had belonged to me or some friend or constituent of mine, for whom I was acting. I endeavor to state the charge in its boldest form, and in all its phases. I desire here and now to declare thus at all and every part of this story that connects my name with it is absolutely false, without one particle of foundation in fact, and without a title of evidence to substantiate it. I never had any transaction of any kind with Thomas A. Scott concerning bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road, or the bonds of any other railroad, or any business in any way connected with railroads, directly or indirectly, immediately or remotely. I never had any business transaction whatever with the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any of its officers or agents or representatives, and never in any manner received from that company, directly or indirectly, a single dollar in money or stocks or bonds or any evidence of value; and as to the particular transaction referred to, I never so much as heard of it until nearly two years after its alleged occurrence, when it was talked of at the time of the Credit Mobilier investigation in 1873.

But while my denial ought to be conclusive, I should greatly regret to be compelled to leave the matter there. I am, fortunately, able to sustain my own declaration by the most conclusive evidence that the case admits of, or that human testimony can supply. If any person or persons know the truth or falsity of these charges, it must be the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. I accordingly addressed a note to the President of that company, a gentleman who has been a director of the company from its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquaintance with its business transactions, probably, than any other man. The correspondence which I here submit will explain itself, and leaves nothing to be said. I will read the letters in their proper order. They need no comment:

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1876.

Sidney Dillon, Esq., President Union Pacific Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR—You have doubtless observed the scandal now in circulation in regard to my having been interested in certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road alleged to have been purchased by your company in 1871. It is due to me, I think, that some statement in regard to that subject should be made by yourself, as the official head of Union Pacific Railroad Company. Very respectfully,

J. G. BLAINE.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC R. R. Co., NEW YORK, April 15, 1876.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR—I have your favor of the 13th inst., and in reply desire to say that I have this day written Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at the time of the transaction referred to, a letter of which I send a copy herewith. On receipt of his reply I will inclose it to you. Very respectfully,

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC R. R. Co., NEW YORK, April 15, 1876.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—The press of the country are making allegations that certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871, were obtained from Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, or that the avails in some form went to him. I have spoken, there were certain interests connected with it that were under peculiarly pressing embarrassments, and that needed relief. There had been at different times very considerable talk about inducing the Atlantic and Pacific road, which, on its Southern branch, was to be a connecting link east and west with the Little Rock and Fort Smith and Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, which would be a connecting line both north and south, a point of junction, to aid the Little Rock and Fort Smith enterprise by taking some of its securities, a practice very common among connecting roads. To both of these roads the completion of the Little Rock road was of very great importance. Accordingly, in the spring of 1871, when only one coupon had been passed by the Little Rock Company on one series of its bonds, and none passed on the other, and when there was a sanguine hope of getting the enterprise on its feet again, the Atlantic and Pacific Company took $100,000 of its bonds and $100,000 of its stock for the gross sum of $79,000, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, if I remember correctly, took half the amount at the same rate. This was done, not for the corporation itself, but for an interest largely engaged in the construction of the road. With the circumstances attending the negotiation with the Atlantic and Pacific road I was entirely familiar, and with several of its officers I have long been well acquainted. I also knew of the negotiations with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, though I never, to my knowledge, saw any of its officers, and never had an interview with any of them on any subject; but in the case of both roads I desire to say that the bonds sold to them did not belong to me, nor did I have one dollar's pecuniary interest in the whole transaction with either company. The infamous insinuation made in certain quarters that I engaged to use my influence in Congress for the Atlantic and Pacific road, and also for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, in consideration of their purchasing these securities, hardly merits notice. The officers and directors of both companies, so far as I have known the one and heard of the others, are high-toned, honorable gentlemen, and they would have justly spurned me from their presence had I been willing to submit an offer so dishonorable and mutually degrading. I had no pecuniary stake in the negotiation, and I should have loved infamy for infamy's sake had I bartered my personal and official honor in the transaction; and I am sure that every man connected with either company would repel the dishonoring suggestion as warmly as I do myself. The whole affair had no more connection with Congressional legislation than any one of ten thousand similar transactions that are constantly occurring in the business world.

Of a like character with the insinuation just answered is that which, in an irresponsible and anonymous way, attempts to connect the ownership of the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds with the legislation of last winter respecting the State government of Arkansas. There are some accusations which it is difficult to repel with sufficient force, because of their mixture of absurdity, depravity and falsehood. I never heard this stupid slander until within a few days, and I venture to say there is not a responsible man in the country of the slightest sense who can discern the remotest connection between two things that are alleged to have an intimate and intrinsic relation.

Let me now, Mr. Speaker, briefly summarize what I have presented: First, That the story of my having $64,000 or any other sum of money or other thing of value from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, directly or indirectly, or in any form, is absolutely disproved by the most conclusive testimony; second, that no bond of mine was ever sold to the Atlantic and Pacific or the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, or any other, for a single dollar of money from either of these companies ever went to my profit or benefit; third, that instead of receiving bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road as a gratuity, I never had one except at the regular market price, and that instead of making a large fortune out of that company, I have sacrificed a very considerable sum from my investment in its securities, which I still retain. And out of such affairs as this grows the popular gossip of large fortunes amassed by members of Congress. I can hardly expect, Mr. Speaker, that any statement from me will stop the work of those who have so industriously circulated the testimonial for months past. The effort has been energetic and continuous to spread these stories in private circles. Emissaries of slander have visited the editorial rooms of leading Republican papers from Boston to Omaha, and whispered of revelations to come that were too terrible even to be spoken in low tones, and at last the charges have been made. I am now, Mr. Speaker, in the fourteenth year of a not inactive service in this hall. I have taken and have given blows. I have no doubt said many things in the heat of debate which I would now gladly recall. I have no doubt given votes, which in the light I would then have, would be cast very differently. But I have never done anything in my public career for which I could be put to the faintest blush in any presence, or for which I cannot answer to my constituents, my conscience and the Great Searcher of Hearts.

Mr. Blaine's speech was delivered very impressively from written slips, and was listened to with eager attention by every member and person within the crowded hall. As he concluded, there was a murmer of applause from both sides of the hall, and one of a group of prominent Democratic members having temporary seats near the reporters exclaimed, as he finished his assevveration of innocence, "I believe it, every word of it," to which others replied, "and so do I."

The House then resumed consideration of the District tax bill.

Without action, adjourned.

PACIFIC COAST CROOKEDNESS.

Threats Against a Witness in Whisky Frauds—The Mare Island Iniquities.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The *Chronicle* of this morning continues its *exposes* of the whisky ring and matters at Mare Island. It publishes a letter received by Charles Werner, former partner of Jost & Co. in the Antioch distillery recently seized for running crooked. Werner gave important evidence to the revenue agents, including the books of account of various distilleries with which he had been connected. The letter is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1876.

MR. CHAS. WERNER: The whisky ring will kill you if you appear as a witness. Pulzemen will see it done, and they have money plenty to pay for it. They can do it here as well as in any other place, and better. You must take notice of this. Schultz has plenty of money, and it will be a pleasure for him. You know how to take care of yourself. This is to notify you.

[Signed] THE MAN FROM OLD GERMANY.

There is other evidence that such threats were made, and the letter is probably genuine. The article states in continuance that Werner had been connected in distilling with several members of the ring, who are an experienced practical distiller; that the ring had systematically swindled him, not letting him into their secrets to the extent of participation in the profits, and credits him with the statement that Oulton, a prominent distiller, wielded influence at Washington through Sargent by which information was given him while in business connection with members of the ring. He says the corruption was outrageous in 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, during which time the Government was defrauded of a million and a half of dollars.

Relative to Mare Island matters, the *Chronicle* charges Isiah Hauscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, with conspiring with his son, John Hauscom, and J. E. Demontaigne, contractors, to defraud the Government in awarding and filling contracts, and that Admiral Rogers and Naval Contractor George W. Musch, of Mare Island, were cognizant of at least some of the frauds, several of which are specified.

Ex-Governor Archibald Dixon, of Kentucky, died at his house in Henderson, Ky., on Sunday night, after an illness of many weeks, caused by a complication of disorders and softening of the brain. He succeeded Henry Clay in the United States Senate in 1852, and was for many years distinguished in State and National politics. He was seventy-four years old at the time of his death, and had lived in Henderson since 1805. His native place is in the deepest mourning, and the public business is suspended by official proclamation. He will be buried from the Presbyterian church in Henderson this afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Judge McCandless

In the Hands of Justice Strong

Judge McKennan to Take Charge of the Court.

Judge Logan, of Greensburg, to Succeed Judge McCandless.

SEVENTEEN SPEECHES ON TARIFF BILL.

Fresh Specimens of Democratic Stupidity.

Water Route from the Ohio to the Seaboard.

DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Congressional Printer Strikes an Attitude.

The Advocate of High Postage an Agent of Express Companies.

Reception of Mr. Blaine's Statement.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1876.

Water Route from Ohio to the Seaboard.

In order to complete the connection of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with navigation on the Ohio, through the Youghiogheny, it is proposed to urge upon Congress an appropriation for the survey of the summit watershed and reservoirs of the proposed route, and also a relocation of the line in the upper part of Will's Creek Valley. The former, it is stated, could be left until the work on the canal is actually commenced, and as there is no question as to the practicability of supplying the canal with water, the reservoirs could be surveyed and built before the completion of the summit tunnel. The relocation of the line in the upper part of Will's creek Valley is not absolutely essential, as the present surveys have given a practicable line of canal. It is thought, however, desirable to make the lifts of the inclined planes more regular, which, in consequence of the complicated character of this portion of the route, has not been done in the existing surveys. Another proposition is a survey for an extension across the State of Maryland to the Potomac river. This, it is claimed, will greatly enhance the value of the canal as a water outlet to the trade of Pittsburgh and of the Ohio river. It is well said that if the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is deserving of being considered as one of the great through transportation routes, it merits help in finding a better Eastern terminus than Georgetown.

Dr. William Howard, in 1827, reported a feasible route from Georgetown via the Eastern branch of the Potomac, to Baltimore, following closely the present line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fisk and Hughes, in 1837, reported to the Governor of Maryland on the route, and Isaac Trimble, in the same year, made a similar report to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Colonel J. J. Albert, chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, in 1838, reported to the Governor of Maryland a feasible route to connect the canal with Baltimore by way of Seneca creek, the headwaters of Rock creek and Brookville. His investigations were strictly limited to routes lying wholly in Maryland, and therefore did not discuss the route via Eastern branch.

All of these surveys and reports came to naught after the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but they have again become valuable on account of the national demand for cheap water transportation.

The cost of this survey is estimated at $15,000. It will be more expensive than the usual survey of such a length of canal line, because the great question will be that of water supply for the lateral canals feeders, and this branch of the examination will require a thorough survey of the watersheds lying above the line of the canal, as preliminary investigations show that an extension to the Chesapeake is impracticable without reservoirs.

Resignation of Judge McCandless.

The resignation of Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, is now in the hands of Judge Strong. As sociate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and will be presented to the President as soon as the bill retiring Judge McCandless shall have been signed. Judge McCandless, in his letter of resignation, which is addressed to the President, recounts the law retiring judges after ten years' service or having reached the age of seventy years, and says that though not yet arrived at the age prescribed, his infirmities are such that, after seventeen years of service, he feels himself compelled to surrender his post, and is grateful for the disposition of Congress to make provision for his future. The places for the dates are in blank, to be filled by Judge Strong, so as to take effect immediately. The business of the May term is such, involving many cases of revenue, bankruptcy, &c., that it would be impossible for Judge McCandless to perform the duties, and it is therefore imperatively necessary that the act should pass, and at once. The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee has been ready for several weeks to report favorably the bill as it came from the Senate, but was persuaded, at the request of Representative Hopkins, to delay action on it, as Colonel Quinn could not interference of two of his colleagues, Messrs. Stenger and Collins, who objected to the six months' proviso. It is proposed to bring the matter up at once and urge its passage. In the meantime, it is arranged that Judge McKennan will take charge of the court at its meeting, and Judge Strong will relieve him immediately after the opening ceremonies of the Centennial, on May 10th. The Supreme Court will adjourn before that day. If the bill is passed this week, the appointment of a successor to Judge McCandless will be made early next week, and confirmation, it is anticipated, will be speedily received from the Senate. It can be stated officially that though the names of Judges Ketchum and Scofield and several persons in Pittsburgh have been mentioned in connection with the succession, from present appearances the ermine of the district of Western Pennsylvania is destined to fall upon other shoulders. The fortunate person thus considered is Judge James A. Logan, of Greensburg, President Judge of Westmoreland county, said to be an excellent and upright man, about forty years of age. Judge Sterrett was favorably considered at one time, but stated that he would prefer his present position.

Speeches on the Tariff.

There are seventeen names on the list of speakers on the Tariff Bill, which is fixed for consideration on Wednesday. Of the Pennsylvania delegation, Ketchum, Freeman, Cochran and Wallace will speak against the bill.

More Democratic Stupidity.

A fresh specimen of Democratic stupidity is the resolution calling for the names of all the stockholders in national banks, the object of which was to discover what members of Congress were in the list. This document was examined by the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, and found to be useless, as it would be impossible, although an answer to the resolution, to estimate the specific information desired. The list comprises two hundred and ten thousand names, residences and amounts of stock, makes eight thousand pages, took clerical labor on the basis of one clerk amounting to four years, and will cost twenty-five thousand dollars to print.

The Hot Springs Case.

The Supreme Court, in the Hot Springs case, has decided in favor of the Government. Legislation anticipating this had placed the property in such an attitude that certain parties expect to take possession. This case has been before the twenty-five years, and two of the ousted litigants have been realizing $20,000 a year each for ten years.

The Congressional Printer.

Mr. Clapp, the Congressional Printer, states that he does not propose to resign under fire; that he is not much attached to the place, and if he is as bad as represented, they can easily get him out. He says that hitherto he has waived his perogative as an officer of the Senate, but that the House Committee has no more right to investigate him than the Secretary or any other officer of the Senate, and that henceforth he would only appear before the committee accompanied by counsel.

An Interesting Discovery.

It was discovered in the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day that Mr. Hubbard, who has been so urgent for high postage on third class matter, is the agent of the express companies. An attempt was made and will be prosecuted to reduce the postage on this class to the old rates forthwith.

The Statement of Mr. Blaine

gives rise to a variety of comments. He was warmly congratulated by his friends when he concluded, and was also loudly applauded both on the floor and in the galleries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1876.

BIDS FOR THE FIVE PER CENTS.

Bids were opened at the Treasury to-day for the sale of the five per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1881, authorized by acts of July 1, 1870, and January 20, 1871, bearing interest payable quarterly from May 1, 1876, in lots of not less than half a million dollars, to the total amount of $5,883,000. The total bids aggregated $62,447,000, at prices ranging between 102.25 and 103.78 inclusive. J. W. Seligman & Co., L. N. Hoffmann & Co., Philip Speyer & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., August Belmont & Co., M. Rothschild & Son, First National Bank of New York, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., each offered to take the whole amount or any part thereof. Belmont and Drexel, Morgan & Co., were the highest bidders.

MR. ACKERMAN TESTIFIES.

Ex-Attorney General Ackerman appeared before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day, and testified that he authorized the payment to John I. Davenport of money to defray the expenses for the suppression of frauds in the New York elections. He was asked if he consulted with the President before paying the money. Mr. Ackerman desired time to consider what reply he would make to the question, and was given until to-morrow.

BRISTOW BEING INVESTIGATED AGAIN.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department met to-day for the investigation of the charges against Secretary Bristow, in relation to the release of the bark Mary Merritt. Mr. Bristow appeared in his own behalf. Judge Cate, who introduced the resolution in the House, was called upon for the names of the parties who furnished him with information. He gave H. H. Chittenden, E. E. Johnson, S. E. Weiss, Levi Hubbell, G. W. Hazelton and Mr. Northings. He suggested that perhaps it would not be necessary to summon more than one or two of them, as all the facts could be obtained from that number as well as all, and the expense of summoning all of them might be saved. He did not think it necessary to summon Judge Hubbell. Mr. Bristow said it was late to talk about economy in this matter. He had been arraigned before the country and he wanted the fullest and minutest investigation, and desired the attendance of all the witnesses, particularly Judge Hubbell, as he desired to show under what circumstances Hubbell went out of office. He questioned Cate as to all the sources of his information, and desired a list of all persons with whom he had conversed upon the subject. Members of the committee having objected to his questions, Secretary Bristow said he had no hesitation in saying that those charges had been instigated by what was known in the country as the "whisky ring" of Milwaukee, and he interrogated Cate to bring out those facts and put the information on record. Cate said the committee would try to take care of their side of the case. He himself did not wish to appear as the prosecutor. Secretary Bristow—"Oh, you will." Cate—"I cannot help it." After further discussion the committee decided to summon all the witnesses named. Secretary Bristow said some newspapers had stated that Cate had declined to furnish the original papers in this case. He wished to state that, while in obedience to an Executive order he should decline to furnish original papers in cases under investigation, yet in every case against himself he would take the responsibility to produce before every committee every original paper. He then gave the committee the following names of witnesses to be summoned: D. Lyman, C. F. Conant, Binford Wilson, J. H. Robinson, of the Treasury Department; John Freland, W. D. and S. E. Trice, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and Walter Evans, of Louisville. The committee then adjourned.

NO FORCED LOANS.

Commander Johnson, commanding the United States naval forces on the Rio Grande, telegraphs to the Navy Department that all reports of forced loans on foreign merchants at New Laredo are untrue.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the Court of Claims in the Hot Spring cases. The decision is that none of the claimants are entitled to the land, as against the Government, and that all claims advanced are equally untenable.

Walker vs. Suivant, error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The allegations show that was an action to recover for refusing refreshments to defendant in error on account of color, the Court reaffirms that article VII. of the Constitution providing that in suits at common law where the value in controversy shall not exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and that suits of this kind in Federal Courts, and say that States, so far as this amendment is concerned, are left to regulate trials in their own courts in their own way. A trial by jury in suits at common law pending in the State courts is not, therefore, a privilege or immunity of national citizenship which States are forbidden by the Fourteenth Amendment to abridge.

BELKNAP'S REPLY TO THE MANAGERS' REPLICATIONS.

This afternoon the counsel for General Belknap filed with Secretary Gorham General Belknap's rejoinder to the replications of the House of Representatives in the matter of his impeachment. A general demurrer is interposed to the first of the two replications, alleging its insufficiency. He next denies the statement contained in the second replication, that he was Secretary of War until and including the 2d of March, 1876. He then denies the assertions of the replication to the effect that he was Secretary of War until a committee having authority from the House had investigated his official conduct, and asserts that up to the time of his resignation the House had not given authority to any committee to investigate any of the matters set forth in the charges made against him in the articles of impeachment. The last plea of rejoinder contains no important fresh matter, and is as follows:

And said Belknap, as to said second replication of the House of Representatives secondly above pleaded, further says that the said House of Representatives ought not, by anything in that replication alleged, to have or maintain said impeachment against him, said Belknap, because he says that although true it is that he did resign his position as Secretary of War on March 2, 1876, by resignation in writing addressed to the President, and the President did then and there accept said resignation in writing, nevertheless it is not true as alleged in that replication that said Belknap resigned his said position with attempt to evade the proceedings of said House of Representatives to impeach him, but on the contrary thereof he avers the fact to be that a standing committee of the House, known as the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, without any authority from or direction of any House of Representatives to examine, inquire or investigate in regard to the matters and things set forth in said articles, as official misconduct of him, said Belknap, had examined one Marsh, and he made a statement to said committee which statement, if true, would not support the articles of impeachment against him, said Belknap, but which said statement was of such a character in respect to other persons, some of whom had been and are now of whom was so nearly connected with him, said Belknap, by domestic ties as to greatly affect him and make him willing to secure the suppression of so much of said statement as affected such other persons at any cost to himself, therefore he proposed to said committee that if said committee would suppress that part of said statement which related to said other persons, he, said Belknap, though contrary to the truth, would admit the receipt by him, said Belknap, of all the moneys said by Marsh to have been received by him from one Evans, mentioned in said statement, and paid over by said Marsh to any other person or persons; but said committee declined to accede to said proposition, and Hon. Heister Clymer, Chairman of said committee, then declared to said Belknap that he, said Clymer, would move in the House of Representatives upon the statement of said Marsh for the impeachment of him, said Belknap, unless said Belknap should resign his position as Secretary of War before noon of the next day, which was the 2d of March, and said Belknap regarding the statement of said Clymer, Chairman as aforesaid, as an intimation that he, said Belknap, could by thus resigning avoid the affliction inseparable from a protracted trial I., a form which would attach a greater degree of public attention and humiliation, of availing himself of the defense disclosed in said statement itself, which would cast blame on said other person, he resigned as aforesaid, as an intimation that he, said Belknap, could by thus resigning avoid the affliction inseparable from a protracted trial I., a form which would attach a greater degree of public attention and humiliation, of availing himself of the defense disclosed in said statement itself, which would cast blame on said other person, he resigned as aforesaid, as an intimation made by said Clymer, Chairman as aforesaid, believing that the same was made in good faith by said Clymer, Chairman as aforesaid, and he, said said Belknap, would by resigning his position secure the speedy dismissal of said statement from the public mind, which statement, though it involved no criminality on his part, was deeply painful to his feelings, and did resign his said position as Secretary of War on the 2d day of March, 1876, and at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day he, Belknap, caused said committee to be notified of his said resignation and of the acceptance thereof by the President of the United States, all of which was in pursuance and consequence of the suggestion so made by Clymer; and thereupon said committee declared that they had no further duty to perform in the premises, and he, Belknap, submits that while said House of Representatives claims that Clymer was acting on its behalf in said pretended examination of Marsh, the House ought in honor and in law to be estopped to deny that Clymer was also acting on behalf of said House in suggesting the resignation of him, said Belknap, and ought not to be heard to complain of a resignation thus induced, and this he, said Belknap, is ready to verify; wherefore he prays judgment if said House of Representatives ought to have or maintain the impeachment against him.

[Signed] W. W. BELKNAP.

RESIGNATION.

Internal Revenue Supervisor Hawley has resigned.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$200,000 IN sums to suit, on first-class city or county property. A. H. HAMAN, 105 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches, sold by all druggists.

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WANTED—MORTGAGES—AT ONCE.

1 of $2,000, 2 or 3 years.
2 of $5,000, 2 or 3 years each.
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2 of $1,000, 2 or 3 years each.
3 of $500, 2 or 3 years each.

THOS. K. PETTY, 158 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOUNDRY—A GOOD Brick Foundry and 3½ Acre of Ground, Tools, Patterns, &c., cheap. Address immediately, W. M. HOYT, Perrysville, Ashland county, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE CITIZEN'S White Lead Works, corner of Forty-fifth and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh. Apply to JAMES CUDDY, Brewer's Block, Duquesne way.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Planer, 1 Tapper, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 500-horse power, on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., F. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF LAND—Cheap for cash, located in Charters township, near the beautiful Edgewood cottages, within 10 minutes' walk of Edgewood station. Mansfield Borough must be sold. Inquire of M. FREDERICK, Mansfield, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order. Boilers repaired on contract or set with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 24 Water street. R. MCKEON, Successor to WATSON & MCKEON.

FOR SALE—THE HAWKIN'S PATENT Improved Blower, for Boiling Mills, Forges, Furnaces, Planing Mills, &c. The best and cheapest blower made. Also, a large ball stock of Set and Cap Screws, Judson Governors, Boiling and Manufacturers' Supplies generally. M. E. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL OR EXchange for Pittsburgh property, 58½ acres, 2½ miles from Beaver Falls; also, a House, dwelling and 3 lots of land, corner of Liberty and Fifth streets, in Industry, for $1,600. Send for a Description Deed. Property for sale at any office, and call on or address EDWARD WITTISH, Beaver Falls, Pa., every Tuesday at No. 57 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FLOUR & GRIST MILLS—In Wayne county, Indiana, 4 miles north of Richmond, on the Whitewater river, the mill has a good water power, three run of burrs, in the best of order, and is doing a good business for the best class of custom and a good trade established. Three-fourths cash and the other in improved city property. For further information, at the mills, or by letter to the owner, ISAAC TRAMBLEY, Postoffice Box 969 Richmond, Indiana.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A PLEASANT Second Story Front Room, furnished. No. 18 Federal street, city.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—FROM April 1, 1876, the Brick Warehouse, No. 8 Wood street. Inquire of S. MCKEE & CO., No. 56 Water street.

FOR RENT—LARGE STOREROOM—No. 45 Sixth street, now occupied by Wilson Sewing Machine Company. Apply to BISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO DWELLINGS of 5 rooms each, with finished attic and good cellar, both in good condition as to paint, paper, &c., on Center avenue. Rent low. Inquire at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—NO. 116 Second avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets; possession given April 1. Inquire of ROBERT A. ALBERT, No. 71 Wood street, corner Fourth avenue, or No. 84 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—Two communicating Rooms, second story, will be rented separately or together; suitable for gentlemen and wife; private family; private family and good neighborhood; rooms now vacant; can give respectable references. Address No. 5, Lock Box 923.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Two-story Brick Dwelling House, on Penn avenue, Dining room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 B

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1876.

THE California Republican State Convention, and the New York Democratic State Convention, both meet to day.

THE New York *Herald*, having become disgusted with the failure of its efforts to seduce Secretary BRISTOW into the embraces of the Democratic party, now calls upon the President to dismiss him from the Cabinet of which he is so conspicuous a member.

DR. A. P. HEICHHOLD, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, one of the most faithful, vigilant and efficient officers in the public service and, a Republican with whom there is neither variableness nor shadow of turning, arrived in the city from Washington yesterday.

IF THE *Post* ever had any knowledge of the United States Election and Registry law, it is now entirely ignorant of its provisions. By the time CAULFIELD's committee is through with Commissioner DAVENPORT, however, that paper will probably learn something about it.

DONN PIATT is a "Reformer" of the noisiest kind. Yet he took a fee of $20,000, in the way of percentage, for using his influence with BELKNAP in favor of a moth exterminator for use in the Bureau of Clothing, in the War Department, and when the percentage was stopped he denounced the exterminator as a fraud!

OUR Democratic contemporary has not yet sufficiently recovered its senses to feel ashamed of its hysterical allusions to the President, in connection with the pending investigation concerning the expenditure of moneys appropriated for "detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of crimes against the United States." In the view of that paper, crimes against the United States do not include illegal voting.

A LEAVENWORTH dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* of Sunday states that the military authorities at that point are believed to be in possession of information which, if made public, would stop all emigration to the Black Hills, and says that great trouble from the Indians is apprehended. Let the information be made public, then, without delay, if it will prevent people from putting their heads into the mouth of slaughter.

WHAT did Congressman CAULFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, go to Mexico for, during the closing period of the war? Had it anything to do with his connection with the conspiracy of MARMADUKE, JAKE THOMPSON and other rebel leaders to release the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglass, and turn them loose on the defenseless people of Chicago?

THE House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report favorably the Senate amendment to the Bankrupt act which provides that no voluntary assignment by a debtor of his property, heretofore or hereafter made, in good faith, for the benefit of his creditors, ratably and without creating any preference, valid according to the law of the State where made, shall, of itself, in the event of the debtor being subsequently adjudicated bankrupt in proceedings of involuntary bankruptcy, interfere with the discharge of the debtor.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that the Democratic delegation from Missouri has brought a strong pressure to bear upon the Attorney General to secure the pardon of the convicted St. Louis whisky thieves, and that two delegations of Democrats, the one headed by BOGY and the other by COCKRELL, have waited upon the President with the same purpose in view, not a single Republican member joining them in their movement. We call upon the Democratic press throughout the country to rebuke it as it deserves this attempt of their leaders to interfere with the operations of justice. "Let no guilty man escape."

CONGRESSMAN COCHRAN, from the North Side, is a member of CAULFIELD's investigating committee. When Commissioner DAVENPORT was before the committee on Saturday, Mr. COCHRAN questioned the witness very sharply to know why he had not gone before the courts with his evidence concerning the fraudulent character of the registry, and cause the names which he knew were wrongfully on the list to be stricken off. COCHRAN asked a good many roundabout questions before coming down to the point, which revealed the fact that he was demanding of DAVENPORT to know why he had not acted in the city of New York in accordance with the election laws of this State. The member from the Twenty-third district is a legal luminary.

FEARS are expressed in Canada lest the refractory Indians now being pursued by General CROOK should take refuge in Dominion territory and lead to complications with our Government. The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday says:

"If we allow the Sioux to retire upon us after a depredation, we shall be bound to restrain them for the future, and to do this we must have a force in the Northwest. In other words, we must relieve the Americans of the care of the natives of the Northwestern Territories of the Union. We do not think it follows that if these Indians are forbidden to remain in British territory they will be harshly treated by the United States. Humanity requires much consideration, and we are satisfied it will be approached by the Government without popular fallacies or interested representations being permitted to weigh in any decisions as to the policy that should be adopted."

IT WILL be remembered that after the war the archives of the rebel Confederacy fell into the hands of the Government, and that Congress made appropriations from time to time to assure their safe keeping. These documents have already saved the Government millions of dollars in the evidence they furnished in the prosecution of fraudulent claims for cotton and other property destroyed or alleged to have been destroyed during the war. While they are thus serviceable to the Government, and of immense value to the loyal people of the country, the majority in the present House of Representatives refuse to make appropriations for their keeping, and would probably prefer to have them destroyed, inasmuch as they are a standing menace to the eighty rebel officers in that body who helped to make the record, as well as to their Northern allies who so faithfully sustained them. These archives furnish a full history of the Democratic party and its leaders from 1860 to 1865, and, like the skeletons of Union soldiers at Andersonville, they want to have them buried out of sight.

THERE never was a time when it was so easy for a man to get to Washington as at present. All that is necessary is to have a friend who will go to one of the chief smellers on one of the investigating committees, and tell him in a mysterious manner that he knows of a man who can tell of terrible corruptions committed by a Republican, when off goes a Sergeant-at-Arms to summon the witness to appear. The person summoned then goes to Washington, and appears before the committee, and is asked questions. As a matter of course he knows nothing about any officer of the United States. They then ask if he knows of any wrong done by a Republican State officer. He answers no. They will then inquire about a county or township officer, and then about a prominent Republican in private life, after which they question him concerning the prospects of the coming campaign, who is the best man to nominate for the Democratic candidate for President, and who the weakest Republican candidate. In this way the Democrats gather information for the fall campaign at the expense of the people, while the faithful at a distance can visit the capital and have a good time generally.

SEVERAL days since a man appeared before one of the investigating committees at Washington and stated that he had been cheated out of a patent by another man who had paid one of the examiners twelve thousand dollars, and that he could prove it by a man whom he named, at which the eyes of the Confederate members of the committee rolled in their sockets, one of the members exclaiming: "Another grist to our mill!" and it was decided that the witness should at once be sent for. Mr. DOBBINS, of New Jersey, a member of the committee, suggested that it was a most extraordinary proceeding for a committee to begin an investigation of a matter foreign to the duties of such committee without having it handed down in the regular way, but the immediate attendance of the man was demanded, and he appeared. The Chairman in a most solemn and awful tone of voice administered the oath, and after assuring the witness that the penitentiary stared him in the face, put the question: Do you know Mr. —— and do you know of his having paid an examiner in the Patent Office $12,000? The witness replied: "I do not know the man, I know nothing of the case and never heard of it before." He was granted leave to depart. There was once a man who owned "a valuable hunting dog," his only fault being that he never found anything. The same peculiarity distinguishes the Confederate brigadiers who are now running the several investigating committees.

THE Texas Legislature will to-day ballot for a United States Senator to succeed Senator HAMILTON, whose term will expire next March. Governor COKE, Judge IRELAND, of the State Supreme Court, and Congressman HANCOCK, are the three leading candidates. Of them, the latter is the only Union man. The others were prominent leaders in secession, active, bitter, proscriptive rebels; and of all that bad class in Texas, COKE and IRELAND had pre-eminence. Nor is this all; unfortunately for Texas and the country, they retain the same bitterness, and pride themselves on having surrendered none of their views and opinions; not hesitating to express in speeches and in writing, their hatred and detestation of every one in sympathy with the Union, or who opposed secession. IRELAND, who was offered in 1874 the compliment of Director in the Centennial Commission, in a published letter characterized the Centennial Exhibition as a "Yankee job," and said that the injustice, wrongs and tyranny of the Federal Government were ample cause why he and his people should take no part or lot in the Exhibition. He urges his claims as against HANCOCK that enough has been done for him and the other Union men; that the time has come to select those who were with "us," and that only representative men should be entitled to consideration. COKE, while a candidate for re-election as Governor, appeared before the State Convention at Galveston in January last, and made the most malignant speech on record, extolling the Confederacy and the cause, and reminding them that the latter was not dead, that it still lived in their hearts and was loved and revered by all of them, and that its spirit then brooded over their deliberations. This wretched rehashing of rebellion he repeated all over the State, at one place winding up a bitter attack upon his Republican opponent, who served in the Union troops, by saying that "the only good thing he had in his carcass was a Confederate bullet." In like spirit he has conducted his canvass as to Mr. HANCOCK; claiming that his war record will not do for the people of Texas, that he was a traitor to the South in the hour of its peril, that they can *now* dispense with the use of such men, and that they are not entitled to any further consideration. The newspapers throughout the State opposing HANCOCK all do it on the ground that his Union sentiments and decided action in the time of the rebellion disqualify him from acting in the real interest of Texas. HANCOCK will probably be beaten because he was a Union man of pronounced activity and courage, true to his country, and because now that the Democracy are ahead, they can dispense with Union people.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Avery says the truth will come out some time. So will Avery.

They are rocking and clubbing Bristow in the cradle of Liberty.

The Texas wheat crop for 1876 is estimated at 12,000,000 bushels.

All the Western rivers are having a "high old time" of it this spring.

A young Hebrew will take the second honor at the next Yale commencement.

The site on which Cincinnati is built was sold for less than fifty silver dollars in 1787.

Brooklyn is a city of dark ways, and yet it is proposed to cut off 2,879 street lamps there.

A dead donkey in Kentucky got a monument, recently. Washington's shaft is not yet completed.

Opera bouffe Offenbach will stay several weeks in Washington. He would feel at home in Congress.

Purses to the amount of $500,000 for the Philadelphia races this summer have already been made up.

Survival of the fittest? A war is reported in a district of Central Africa between the negroes and the baboons.

Boston is a starched city. It police have been ordered to wear none other than linen collars while on duty.

The first Portland cement works in the United States are soon to be put in operation at Kalamzoo, Michigan.

Paris proposes to spend $24,000,000 to prepare herself for the reception of visitors at the exhibition of 1879.

An exchange mentions the case of a man who has been lying in one position for nine years. This suggests the *Post*.

One in every nine of the California population is a Heathen Chinee. Several of the other eight are heathen Caucasians.

A Cleveland man has whittled forty feet of wooden chain links out of his own head and white pine for the Centennial.

"All in a pie." A sportsman at Fulton, New York, one day last week killed twenty-four pigeons at a single shot.

General Stickamann is noticed among the distinguished arrivals from abroad in New York. Wonder who will be the victim?

A New England paper says: "Some level headed men still believe that Grant is to be the Republican candidate." That's a low level.

Classic vandalism. The tree at Cambridge made famous by Longfellow's poem, "The Village Blacksmith," has been cut down.

There are so many investigating committees at Washington that the national legislators only take one peanut at a time when they pass a stand.

Wong Chin Foo, the first Buddhist priest who ever visited this country, lectured at New Haven last Saturday! There was considerable chin music.

Anna Dickinson's dramatic *debut* is to be made in a play of her own entitled, "The Crown of Thorns." She wears it now, waiting in expectancy.

Persecution of the sex. The Legislature of Kansas has passed a law taxing lady dogs two dollars per head, while it taxes gentleman dogs only one dollar per head.

The execution of the benevolent plan of using the Cozzens Hotel property near West Point as a home for convalescents has been prevented, temporarily at least, by a legal obstacle. There is some defect in the mortgage foreclosures.

This is the time of year when the annual cry of short crops goes up from all the peach-producing sections of the country, but when the warm days come around again we shall probably see the succulent and rosy-cheeked fruit piled temptingly as ever on the street corners.

PERSONAL.

Miss Vienna Demorest, the daughter of the famous modiste, has modestly abandoned all idea of continuing her career as a public singer.

Louis Riel, President of the Republic of Winnipeg during the insurrection of 1870, is, according to the Ottawa *Free Press*, in a madhouse in Montreal.

The New London folks, who hired Beecher to lecture for $300, aren't so enthusiastic over him as they were. His audience was very small, and there was a loss of $150 on the lecture.

Mrs. Morrill, an American painter, has returned from Europe with two pictures: "The First Battle of the Puritans," and "Washington Welcoming the Provision Trains," for the purchase of which it is said she is negotiating with the Government at $50,000.

The latest exhibition of Anglican idiocy is that by the vicar of Boston, who has caused a tombstone in the churchyard to be taken up, and turned round, and placed close to another tombstone, so as to conceal the inscription upon it, solely because the inscription contained the following words: "A consistent member of the Wesleyan society upward of sixty years."

A recent French writer reasons that the progress of civilization, if it diminishes the oppression of woman, will result in a proportionate diminution of her social influence. Civilization, he claims, is steadily narrowing the domain of sentiment to enlarge that of interest. All that reason gains passion must lose, and in proportion as the role of science increases, that of love must diminish.

They are up to sharp political tricks in the Sandwich Islands. Honolulu papers report that Aon Kamauoha, representative-elect for South Koma, has been arrested on some trumped-up charge of larceny, and sentenced by the District Justice, Nahins, who was defeated in the election, to five months' imprisonmentat hard labor, which will be just sufficient to keep him out of the legislative Assembly.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Letter from Parker—Seventy-three New Wells Since March—Fourteen of Them Dry Holes—Development in Various Districts—Unjust Tax on Oil Operators—Unruly Lumbermen—Accident.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, April 23, 1876.

While much activity has characterized developments in all sections of the oil regions during the present month, there has been no considerable increase in the daily average production. Seventy-three new wells have come in since the last day of March, but, among them, fourteen have been dry holes, while those which have proved to be productive have been below the average of last month.

Brawley & Co.'s new well, on the Levi Gibson farm, which struck the sand last Saturday, is doing at present in the neighborhood of forty barrels a day.

The Long well, on the James Campbell farm, which was troubled considerably with salt water, is now pumping between twenty five and thirty barrels of crude daily.

The Reno Real Estate Company met with a mishap in their new well on the Cyrus Campbell farm, almost as soon as they struck the sand, by a set of jars breaking in the hole. They have had a troublesome fishing job on hand in consequence.

On the farm of the Beatty heirs, Long & Bolger's well, which came in recently at only five barrels, has been torpedoed, increasing the production to nearly thirty barrels a day. It is, however, failing off again considerably. There are four other producing wells on this farm, with a daily average production of about ten barrels per well.

H. L. Taylor & Co.'s new well on the Morgan farm, near this place, is producing about ten barrels a day. Three other wells on this tract are doing, in the aggregate, about the same amount daily.

The new well at Martinsburg, owned by Campbell & Hatch, may be ranked among the unprofitable investments of the month. It is little, if any, better than a dry hole.

McGill & Hatch have put down another dry hole this week, on the M. Banks farm. Eleven producing wells on this property are doing an average of about nine barrels a day per well.

Vandergrift, Pitcairn & Co.'s well on the Harvey Smith, near Saxonburg, has been cased, this week, down fifteen hundred and fifty feet. This was necessitated in order to shut off the salt water, which was causing much annoyance to the drillers. Should no mishap occur, the well will be down some time during the ensuing week.

In the Clarion district, Marcus Hulings has completed a new well on the Gates farm above Edenburg, which is pumping between fifty and sixty barrels a day.

A. S. Harrington is drilling a new well on the Levi Gibson farm. Another rig is being put up on this property by Morris & Co.

Operations are progressing with decided activity on the territory between Buena Vista and Greece City. The salt water in this locality has been a great source of annoyance to producers in previous developments.

Marcus Bronson, of Titusville, a prominent producer, has purchased the McCrery farm of eighty acres, for twelve thousand dollars, subject to a royalty of one-sixth of all the oil produced upon the property. There are already three small wells upon the tract which are producing, jointly, an average of about twenty barrels a day.

On Wednesday Joseph Reiber, one of the proprietors of the Reiber House, at Millerstown, in a fit of temporary insanity threw himself from a second story to the ground. The unfortunate man sustained very serious, if not fatal, injuries from the fall.

The members of the Oil Exchange held a special meeting here, one evening this week, to consult on the measures requisite to resist the injustice done them by the County Commissioners in the imposition of a mercantile tax of thirty-one dollars *per capita*. This is the exact amount for which the banks here are each assessed, and the gentlemen of the Oil Exchange justly consider that to levy a similar tax on each of its members is, to say the least, a piece of very questionable policy, not to say injustice. There is no class of business men more profuse in their liberality, or more generous in their charities, than those engaged in the oil trade, but at the same time they have the grit—"sand" is the word in the oil regions—to resist oppression and injustice to the last.

A number of lumbermen were on the streets on Thursday evening, and not being remarkable for their refinement or a strict adherence to lemonade, as a steady beverage, soon got very full of the cheapest and worst possible whisky they could buy, and commenced to act in a manner that would have been a disgrace to savages. They found their way, of course, to some houses of ill-repute about midnight, and finally were deposited by the police in the lock-up, where they had ample opportunity to study the architectural designs of its interior.

The North Carolinians, an ex-slave minstrel troupe, very original and meritorious performers, appeared at the Opera House last evening. DOT.

STATE NEWS.

Wm. Hedrick, of Thornburg, Delaware county, cut in two a large tree blown down by the storm. It lay on a hillside, and he stood on the top of the log, twenty feet from the roots, and chopped it off, when the great weight at the roots caused the tree to spring back into its place, flinging Mr. Hedrick into the air and landing him some twenty feet below the base of the tree, where he lay unconscious two hours or more. In falling his head struck against a stump, lacerating the side of his face in a frightful manner, and he was injured otherwise very seriously.

Mr. Joseph Dowdle, a railroad engineer, living at Palo Alto, is a singularly unfortunate individual. While in the performance of his duty on Friday last he was informed by telegreph that his child was dead. He was compelled to reply that his leg was taken off by the engine and he could not come to the funeral. Only a short time ago this same man received two dispatches at the same moment, one containing intelligence that one of his children had just died, while the other informed him that his brother had been killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler. Mr. Dowdle's experience proves the truth of the adage that "misfortunes never come singly."

A few days ago Judge Handley, of Luzerne county, rendered a decision which will be of general interest if it stands. It seems that Fred. House, a miner, enlisted and went to the war during the late rebellion. His local bounty amounted to $300, and of this sum he sent home $245. Upon the return of the young man his father refused to give him the sum, on the ground that, as he was a minor, he had no right to it. The Court ruled that bounty was not wages, but a gratuity, and as such the father had no control over it. It also ruled that where a minor makes a contract for his services on his own account, and his father is cognizant of the fact, and makes no objection, there is an implied assent that the son shall have his earnings, and unless there is a design to defraud the father's creditors, the earnings will belong to the son.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Last week a young lady, who was on her way to Reading, arrived at Sunbury. At night she was accosted by a ruffian who sought to abduct her. She screamed "murder!" when several persons came to her assistance, and her would-be abductor fled. The young lady's story was that when she was a child she was stolen from her home by a band of gypsies. She made frequent attempts to escape and at last escaped, although threatened with death. One of the railroad employees accompanied her to this city after her narrow escape from capture and had her transferred to a train for Reading. The young lady's story was corroborated in part by her dark complexion and clothing, being dressed as gypsies usually are. She said she recognized in the voice of her assailant one of the gypsy band.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 20th inst. says: This morning at a quarter past twelve o'clock Kirk Few, Sr., one of the oldest, if not the oldest railroad man in the United States, died at his residence at Middletown from a disease of the bladder with which he had been troubled for some time. Mr. Few was a contractor on the old State line, which extended from Philadelphia to Columbia, and afterwards run an engine on that road. He was subsequently superintendent of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, and when the Pennsylvania Railroad assumed control of the road he was appointed supervisor of the Harrisburg and Lancaster branch, which position he filled until the time of his death. Mr. Few was sixty-eight years of age and his funeral will take place at Middletown on Saturday. The numerous acquaintances of the deceased in this city and along the line of the road will regret to learn of his demise.

The New York canvass for Tilden makes melancholy progress at the South. It is persistently sustained, a fraction of the papers of both parties being forced to notice it while filing their dissent. The Augusta, Ga., *Sentinel* records the receipt of Montgomery Blair's St. Louis pronunciamento for Tilden, accompanied by a request to publish it even if without "full editorial approval," and adds: "We can neither publish nor approve. If Mr. Tilden be nominated, the Southern people will support him just as they would support an Egyptian mummy; but they will not support him because they like Mr. Tilden or the men who control him. We do not think he stands any more chance of getting the nomination than a mud-turtle does of becoming a hummingbird. If he is nominated, the prospect for his defeat is exceptionally bright."

The Bucyrus (Ohio) *Forum* has received circulars urging it to favor Tilden for the Presidency, and says: As he and his Tammany clique did all they could to defeat Uncle William Allen last fall we rather think that their efforts in Ohio will be "wasting sweetness on the desert air," or words to that effect.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CANDIDATES:
FOR CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.
FOR SENATE, 43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE, 43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
57TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins AND Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding therefore losses by bad debts.
THE LOWEST PRICES AND THE BEST GOODS, AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
ALL QUALITIES.
PRICE LOW.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER AND FINDINGS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPER, &C.
WALL PAPER!
1876.
DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring arranged.
The finest Parisian borders fully represented.
EAST LAKE PAPERS, and well-assorted Dados.
SCARLET EMBOSSED and PEBBLE GROUND PAPERS in complete assortment.
NEW HALL PLASTERERS, on Screens, very reliable.
AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN, EMBOSSED) DAMASK, &c.
First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.
DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
101 Fifth Avenue,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

New Paper Hangings,
FOR SPRING OF 1876,
At No. 107 Market Street,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made, of New Goods, consisting of GILT, TINT, PLAIN AND SATIN DAMASK AND BLANK WALL PAPERS, DADOS, DECORATIONS, FRESCO BORDERS AND MOULDINGS, of the newest designs, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.
JOS. R. HUGHES.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.
ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD SUTTON, }
This cheapest of all religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It uses no out-like inducements to secure support. Its *premiums* are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medical* and other unworthy advertisements. Salacity discussions. No effort is spared to make it a *pure, safe, attractive* and instructive journal for
THE FAMILY.
While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its editorial work the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday School men in all parts of the country, to be the VERY BEST ISSUED, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in
TERMS AND TONE.
The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of
THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.
Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address
Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Virtue Building, Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Lead Co.
Smelters and Refiners.
PENNA. REF'D
Pig Lead,
Especially Adapted for the Manufacture of White Lead.
OFFICE, 44 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH

WALL PAPER!
Adapted to Town and Country Houses. Parisian and American styles in FRESCOES and TAPESTRIES, variously designed, with ARABESQUES, SCROLLS, GRIFFINS, FLOWERS, etc. PLAIN or ILLUMINATED BORDERS, SURBASES and FRENCH PANELS to match.
W. P. MISSELL,
47 Seventh street (formerly Irwin).

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
99 WATER STREET.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines ank Hermanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

Cochran, McLean & Co.,
Broadway, Grand and Crosby Sts.,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, Shawls, Dress Goods, Notions, Woolens, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.

EDUCATIONAL.
Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTSS
Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREKEUBYTZ, C. E., Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Expert, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

DISSOLUTION.
Dissolution.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MITCHELL, STEVENSON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas S. Mitchell retiring, dissolution dating from 4th inst. The business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners.
MRS. MARY MITCHELL,
WILLIAM STEVENSON,
JAMES D. HOCKENBERRY.

DISSOLUTION
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Mansfield & Co., was dissolved on the 3d day of April, 1876, by the death of John S. Mansfield.
The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 12 Second avenue, by Edward Mansfield and Frederick Bloomhuff, under the name of MANSFIELD & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 3, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of WILLIAM HODGSON & CO., engaged in the Coal and Mercantile business, on the Monongahela river, is by mutual consent dissolved, settlement of all claims against the firm are to be made with William Hodgson alone. Also, the steamer J. S. Mercer accounts.
WILLIAM HODGSON,
WILLIAM G. PEPPARD.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1876.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
17 and 19 Warren Street, N. Y.:
Statement, January 1st, 1876.

Accumulated Assets	$5,491,635
Gross Liabilities, including reserve	4,834,182
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1876	657,453
Annual Income	3,391,645
Policies issued dur'g 1875.	6,408
Amount of new Insurance	14,575,219
Amount of Ins. in force	35,907,240

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM WALKER, President.
HENRY J. FURBER, Vice President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary.
GEORGE L. MONTAGUE, Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, Medical Examiner.
AGENCY DEPARTMENT.
CHARLES P. GRIFFIN, General Manager.
SAMUEL I. KNIGHT, Superintendent.

Lace Curtains!
Lambrequins,
Window Shades,
Cornices,
Mantle Mirrors.
Full Line Now on Exhibition at the
Furniture and Upholstery Warerooms
OF
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

J. C. RIETHMILLER & SON,
(J. C. Riethmiller, late Foreman at Bown & Son.)
Machinists, Blacksmiths & Locksmiths.
Also, Manufacturers and Repairers of Tools of every description. Special attention given to Grinding Knives, Scissors and Razors.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Cherry Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

For Plain or Fancy SIGNS, at the lowest rates, go to
JNO. T. GRAY'S Paint Shop,
84 Diamond street,
Fourth door above Smithfield stree

DRY GOODS.
1876.
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.
At 75c, good quality Black Dress Silks.
At $1, extra good value in Gros Grain Black Silk.
At $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 47½, extra fine and heavy Black Silks.
At $1 50, real hard gum Black Silks.
At $1 62½ to $4 50, Black Dress Silks worth one-third more.
Choice line of newest street shades at a little less than usual prices.
New Checked and Striped Fancy and Mourning Silk.
New light tints for evening wear.
At 18½c, new styles in Japanese Silks.
At 25 to 37½c, special good values in Japanese Silks.
At 50 and 75c, new Striped Silks.
At 75 cents and $1 00, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2 00.
At 37½c, all wool black Twilled Serges, a bargain.
At 50 and 62½c, fine Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85, 90c and $1 00, superior value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 12½ to $2 50, fine all wool and silk warp Cashmeres; this line of goods will be found extra good value.
At 18½c to $1 00, best possible value in black Alpacas and Mohairs. The large sales we have had in these goods within the past month attest the fact of their being superior value for the money.
A very attractive stock of new colored and fancy Dress Goods for Spring.
At 10 and 12½c, extra wide and heavy Wash Poplins.
At 18½c, new styles in Striped Alpacas.
At 12½c, latest novelties in Spring Plaids.
At 15 and 18½c, worth 31 and 37½c, new styles Spring Dress Goods.
At 25c, handsome patterns in Lucknow Suitings.
At 18½, 20 and 25c., plain and brocaded Alpacas, special bargains.
At 31 and 35c., new and beautiful styles plaid Delages.
At 37½c, all wool Centennial Suitings.
At 35, 40 and 45c, new Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c., new Silk Pongee Mohairs.
At 50c., beautiful variety of new styles Dress Goods.
At 75c, plain and plaid Dress Goods, worth $1 00 to $1 25.
BARGAINS ON EVERY COUNTER.
NOTICE—In deference to the best in will kindly assist in carrying out this

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,
34 FIFTH AVENUE.
TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,
And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	good	50c	best 90c
Mixed	good	50c	best 90c
English Breakfast	good	50c	best 1 00
Young Hyson	good	50c	best 1 15
Imperial	good	70c	best 1 15
Gunpowder	good	$1	best 1 50
Japan	good	50c	best 1 00
Tiaka-Nectar, (soils all tastes,)			80c

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices and warranted to give satisfaction.
A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
34 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to NO. 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.
REMOVAL.
NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

LEGAL.
ESTATE OF WM. B. SCAIFE, DECEASED. Letters testamentary upon the Estate of WM. B. SCAIFE, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons who have claims or demands against said Estate will make known the same without delay to
WILLIAM P. SCAIFE,
CHAS. C. SCAIFE,
LAURESTON L. SCAIFE,
Executors.
No. 119 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1875.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN MILLS, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 99 Grant street.
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary to the Estate of MARIA RINE O'NEILL, deceased, late of the Fourth ward, Allegheny city, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, and all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
JOHN H. BAILEY, Executor.
No. 97 Liberty street, Allegheny.
ESTATE OF DAVID CHESS, DECEASED. Letters testamentary upon the Estate of DAVID CHESS, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly proven to
WALTER CHESS,
G. R. LAUMAN, Administrators,
142 Water street.

FATTENING! INVIGORATING!
BARON VON LIEBIG'S
LIQUID
MEAT
EXTRACT.
One wineglass containing the nutriment of one-half pound of Fresh Beef. This is the only Extract ready for use with all the benefits of the solid Extract without its nauseating effects.
CONTAINS ONLY
Pure Sherry Wine and Beef.
Endorsed by all prominent phys

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 24, 1876.

The opening of the week in local financial circles showed more indications of a return to quiet than for some time past. Quite a number of the banks reported counter business very slack, and while there was a moderate demand for funds the tendency was toward ease and quiet. Rates of discount were easy at 6@7 per cent, on collateral security; 7@9 per cent. for prime commercial paper. Eastern exchange ruled about even and went at par between the banks. The work of silver resumption goes on steadily, though some of the public who at first greedily sought after the coin from curiosity, are now beginning to get tired of it. Fractional currency is a premium, being sought after by bankers and business men to a considerable extent. At the latest quotation of silver in London the value in gold of the subsidiary silver coin is 84½ cents to the dollar, and the value of the proposed new silver dollar would be 90½ cents. The fractional notes are worth in gold 88½ cents to the dollar.

—The principal feature of interest in business and financial circles here, as well throughout the entire country, is the outbreak of the fight between the trunk lines and its effect on trade. It was announced by a Philadelphia organ of the Pennsylvania Railroad that the war would be confined to the Northern routes, but judging from the latest developments we would judge that the Pennsylvania road is taking a hand in the game to a considerable extent. It has produced the hitherto unparalleled effect of a reduction in rates from Pittsburgh. That this is only a step to Cerbecous is, however, evident from the fact that while the fourth class rate from Chicago to Pittsburgh is now 20c, the Pennsylvania Company is taking freight from Chicago to New York for 25c if we may believe the reports of the Chicago papers, which are usually very accurate on such subjects. The effect of the war has, of course, been to depress prices of stocks in Philadelphia and New York. The disturbing cause in the whole fight is stated as follows by the New York *Herald*:

Mr. Vanderbilt, as controller of the vast Central and Hudson corporation, decided to rid himself of entangling alliances with other roads, and will exert his personal influence to get in New York city the important grain traffic which has been diverted to Baltimore and Boston. Left to act independently, with the advantages of a four tracked road for freight and unequalled passenger traffic, the whole business being worked at a cost of fifty per cent. or less of gross receipts, and with a determination, as he understand, of cheap enough to meet it necessary to a point which will defeat competition, the Commodore threw down the gauntlet of a dangerous antagonist. With intelligent power of resistance Lake Shore and Michigan Central, with their two important connections, are placed in no enviable position, and can scarcely fail to suffer from any long continuance of the strife. A brightening up of trade prospects seems to be the only hope for a better state of things, but as yet the clouds refuse to roll away, and the prop ect of clearer weather is not inviting.

—The New York *Bulletin* gets in the following very strong hint on the subject of the subsidiary silver coin, in addition to those previously made:

At the rate they are coming out, however, they will simply be used as pocket charms or curiosities, and as there can be no profit for fractional notes, the result will be that soon there will be a level throughout the country at the scarcity of small change. The occasion will then be ripe to press on Congress the importance of another issue of paper forward some new measure of "economy." Some of the silver coins which have been issued bear date 1871 to 1874, and the old rule of adding forward cost the Government not much less than 60¢ per ounce (to-day worth 84½¢); and when we have no doubt if the Big Bonanza advocates in Congress were called on to speak on the subject, they will still adhere to the old "economy" of the use of silver as compared with fractional notes.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Economist* says:

In the meeting of the Paris Political Economy Society last month, some surprise and incredulity were manifested at a statement by M. Jo-eph Garnier that he had learned from M. Mannequin that gold mines had just been discovered in Spain of such marvellous richness that they might contribute to restore the normal relative value—15½ to 1—between the two metals. M. Mannequin being present at the society's meeting held yesterday evening, an attempt was made to obtain from him some details of this wonderful discovery, which M. Simonin turned into ridicule, affirming that the ores were no gold at all in Spain which would pay the expense of working. M. Mannequin, however, refused to be drawn out, stating that he could not believe that the Rothschild company was now being formed; but he maintained his assertion and declared that he had by no means exaggerated the richness of this gold field.

—There seems to be something wrong with the Chicago banks. Our dispatches this morning gave the particulars of the failure of a small savings bank in that city, and the following dispatch of this evening conveys the intelligence of a more serious event. The particulars are as follows:

CHICAGO, April 24.—The National Bank with a cash capital of $250,000 closed its doors this morning. A notice upon the door states that the stockholders have decided to go into voluntary liquidation as the best means of doing justice to all creditors of the bank; that it has been found impracticable to convert the assets speedily enough to meet the continued drain on it, which has been greatly increased by the rumors that in the opinion of the directors the assets will be ample sufficient to pay all liabilities, provided time be granted, and the officers a short time to turn themselves. The cashier states that the continuing run was the outcome of the capital stock, are $800,000, mostly deposits. This amount is secured by assets making a nominal surplus over all liabilities of about $130,000, nearly all call cash. No other city banks are seriously affected by the failure.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 24, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122¼	122¼	122¼	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, reg.	118¾	119	119	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¼	121	121	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121¼	121¼	121¼	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868, registered	122¼	122¼	122¼	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868, coupon	122¼	122¼	122¼	.....	.....	.....
10-40's	117	117	117	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupon	117¼	117¼	117¼	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	128½	128½	128½	.....	.....	.....
New 4 per cents	106	106	106	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Quicksilver	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Pacific Mail	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Pan. Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	98	98	98	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	108	108	108	.....	.....	.....
American Express	90½	90½	90½	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Express	67	68	68	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	127¼	127¼	127¼	.....	.....	127¼
Erie	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Michigan Central	92½	95	95	95	95	95
Michigan Southern	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts.	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & N'thw'n	20¼	20¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58½
Rock Island	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
St. Paul common	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do. preferred	64¾	65	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Wabash common	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fort Wayne	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	101¾
Ohio & Mississippi	16¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	16¼
Union Pacific	64	.....	65	.....	.....	64
Harlem	136	.....	136	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Joe.	16	.....	16	.....	.....	18
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C., C. & I. C.	4¾	.....	4¾	4¾	.....	14
Missouri Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, A'p'l	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, Jan'y	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	104¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	104¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	54½	54¾	.....
Reading	.....	.....	41¾
United Co's of N J	.....	138	.....
Oil Creek	.....	18½	.....
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61	.....
Allegheny Valley	.....	.....	101¾
Central Transportation	47	47¾	.....
Empire Transportation	.....	52	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

BOSTON, April 24.—Money 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $527,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $35,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Sterling quiet at 487@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 112¾. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. Loans also made flat and at 2@4 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and ¼ to ¼ per cent. higher. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks irregular with Pacific Mail strong. Western Union firm and railroad coal stocks weak and decidedly lower. There was no particular reason given for the heavy decline in coal roads beyond the continued sales of long stock, growing out of the dullness in trade. Granger stocks were heavy and lower. The entire amount of Treasury new fives was awarded to Drexel, Morgan & Co., at 103¾ to 103 7-16 for account of Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Belmont & Co. and themselves. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 153,690 shares, of which 42,000 were Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Michigan Central and 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	66¾	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver	16	St. Paul	38¾
Do. preferred	28¾	Do. preferred	65¾
Pacific Mail	20	Toledo & Wabash	7
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	13
Do. preferred	7½	Ft. Wayne	101¾
Adams Express	98	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	108	Do. preferred	8¾
American Ex	90½	Chicago & Alton	97
U. S. Express	68	Do. preferred	108
New York Central	127¼	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Erie	15¾	Delaware & Lack	103¾
Do. preferred	29¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	17
Harlem	136½	Missouri Pacific	14
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	4¾
Mich. Central	97½	Indiana Central	4¾
Panama	127	Chicago, Bur. & Q	117
Lake Shore	95½	Hannibal & St. Joe	16
Illinois Central	97	Union Pacific stock	65¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	93	Central Pac. bonds	102¾
North western	20¼	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	58½	Do. land grants	99
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Do. land...	90¾
N. J. Central	93½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	118¾	10-40's, registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼	Currency 6's	128½
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121¼		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	104¾	Tennessee, old	43
Virginia, new	59	Tennessee, new	40¼
Virginia, old	34		

LONDON, April 24, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on account to-day is £70,000. Consols 95 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do '67, 105¾; do 10-40's, 106¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 102, Erie 14¾; do preferred 29.

PARIS, April 24.—Rentes 66 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—United States bonds—New 6's 105¾.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Gold 113¾. Sight ½ per cent. premium. Sterling 9¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 24, 1876.

The general tendency in the leading merchandise markets to-day seemed to be toward ease and quiet. There were no very sharp movements of values, except the drop in petroleum, which carried the price of crude to the lowest point recorded this year. The tendency of several of the leading staples was toward weakness, however, and sugars were shaded about ⅛@ from former quotations. Coffee was easy, corn and oats rather weak, and butter, eggs and potatoes a shade lower. The amount of business done was rather moderate. In the leading lines of staple groceries, and in the jobbing trade in flour, there was a pretty brisk demand, but in other departments, business was about the average volume.

The Chicago *Tribune* summarizes the position in reference to the demand for breadstuffs from abroad as follows:

"It seems difficult to reconcile the fact of large stocks of wheat and flour in Great Britain with the readiness exhibited in taking supplies from this side of the Atlantic, unless we regard it as probable that English dealers and breadstuffs are far more sensitive to the possibilities of foreign complications than is apparent on the surface. A Russian complication on the Indian question, which may occur at any moment, might be equally as disastrous as a war with the United States in regard to the carrying of supplies, and it may thus regarded as safe to carry large stocks of breadstuffs where, but for the fear of war troubles, such a policy would be voted to be suicidal. But it is also stated that there is a rather large deficiency in the breadth of land seeded to winter wheat in the United Kingdom, and the spring wheat cannot be depended upon in this country to yield a good crop. This fact probably gives more confidence to holders."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,995	Cheese, bxs	145
Corn, bus	1,747	Butter, pkgs	47
Wheat, bus	1,400	Bacon, lbs	264
Barley, bus	125	Potatoes, bus	1,960
Oats, bus	1,000	Hay, bales	60

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—With a moderate supply the market was at one steady. There is a moderate demand, not at all in excess of the stock. Prices to-day were easy as previously quoted, at $5 25@5 75 per barrel for choice; prime $4 50@5 00 per barrel.

BEANS—There is a fair trade at easy values. We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; in jobbing way $1 45@1 50.

BUTTER—The general report of commission men was that the butter market was easy at nominally unchanged prices; but a little probing revealed the fact that holders would not allow a sale of half a dozen packages except than for lack of shading values down to 25@28c per choice. Single packages would not be sold for less than 30c. The stock is accumulating to a considerable extent, and we would not be surprised to see prices go lower the end of the week. We quote as follows: Choice roll in choice packages 28@30c; prime to choice 25@28c; fair 19@21c; common 15@17c.

CHEESE—There is a steady feeling without much change, and full prices for prime old cheese. Keeps the market quite strong. We quote New York cheese at 14½@15c; choice Ohio factory 9@10c, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote common to choice apples at 2@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@16c; peels 18@20c. Evaporated peaches 22@26c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 28@29c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—The supply was again rather in excess of the demand. We noted a sale in the morning of 10 barrels at 15½c, but in the afternoon there were considerable offerings on Liberty street at the without many buyers. 5,000 were sold on the wharf at 14½c. We quote at 14@15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—The market was positive with a steady tone in nearly the best brands of flour, and a very brisk jobbing demand. The latest current rates are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local dealers: No. 1 white wheat XXX family, $6 00@6 50; amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat XXX, $5 75@6 25; white wheat $6 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@8 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents, $8 00@8 50; red winter wheat flour is active at $4 00@5 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₩ bushel; rye meal $5 75@6 00 ₩ bbl; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $4 00 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—There was a rather quiet market, with a somewhat weaker feeling in corn and some ease in oats under increased receipts. Wheat was steady. We quote prime Michigan white at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 34@1 36; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 20@1 22; rejected do 90@$1 00 as to quality; No 2 Chicago spring wheat rules at $1 17@1 23; No. 1 do $1 28@1 30. Corn is in some what increased supply, but there is a pretty good demand at rather increased values. We quote shelled at 61@62c for yellow; 60@61c for high mixed; 59@60c for low mixed. We quote car at 57@58c for prime yellow; 56@56c for mixed. Oats are coming in with some freedom and the local demand is decidedly easy. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 36@37c in small lots; Western, 35@36c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₩ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime, 75@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@85c ₩ bushel. Jobbing sales of grain rule 3@5c above quotations.

HAY—Receipts are much more liberal, and while quotations are nominally retained the market is in reality a shade lower. 640 bales having arrived on Saturday. We quote prime No. 1 timothy $20 00@21 00 ₩ ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $11 00@16 00.

MILL FEED—The market is steady. We quote bran firm at $15 00@15 50 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $21 00@22 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—The receipts continue liberal and the stock in warehouses being already in excess of consumptive requirements, the market is weak. Quotations are nominally unchanged, but business gravitates with remarkable unanimity toward the inside figures. We quote round lots of hams at 13½@14c ₩ bushel for prime packhlows; 27@28c for Ferguson's; 25@26c for Peerless. Sugar cured shoulders at 8@8c for peachblows; 33@33c for Peerless. Jersey sweets rule at 8 50@1 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

Groceries.

The active demand for consumptive requirements, previously noted, continues unchanged. Values in the leading staples however, are weaker, coffee having undergone a fraction at decline, and sugars being shaded ⅛c. Prices generally are steady and moderately active. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	Sugars.	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10½@10¾c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	10¼@10½c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	9¾@10 c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	Yellow	8¾c
Java	32 c	Franklin, B	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11¾c
Rio, in papers	26@27 c	Crushed	11¾c
20 grades do	25@26 c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	24 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in papers	33½c	Good fair N. O	8¾c
Java, in bulk	32 c	Prime do	9 c
Teas.		Prime do	9 c
Young Hyson	45@61 c	Choice fair do	9½c
Young Hyson	40@45 c	White clarified	10 c
Imperial	50c@	Molasses.	₩ gall.
Japan	46@48 c	Strictly ch. N. O	55c
Oolong	35@ c	Prime	52@53c
Fancy	60 c	Good	49@
Souchong	35@ c	Syrups.	
Starch.	₩ lb	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Pearl	6½@6¾c	Sugar drips	60@65c
Silver gloss	9¼c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10½c	Spices.	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Carl'a	7¼@7¾c	Allspice	17 c
Patna	6¾c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	6¼c	Nutmegs	90c
Louisiana	6½@7 c	Pepper	30@31c
Soda.		Soaps.	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₩ box	4 25
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	6 c	Babbitt's best, ₩ box	6 75
Candles.		Gold do	6 50
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₩ box	4½c
Stearine	13½c	German mottled do	5½c
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₩ box	4 25

FISH—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following list of quotations:

Per Lb.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$54 00	Labrador herring, split
No. 1 mess do	32 00	Round do
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake do, hf bbls
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smok'd bloat'rs, box
No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large Scaled herring
No. 1 bay do	19 00	codfish, ₩ lb
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Mollunda
No. 2 do	16 00	Boneless codfish
Large No. 3 do	12 50	Halibut do
White fish	10 00	No. 1 herring, ½ bbl
California salmon, hf bbls	9 00	Scaled herring, do
		Holland do ₩ keg

Petroleum.

April 24—There was another heavy drop in the crude petroleum market, the loss between morning and afternoon being 6¼@7½c. The heavy decline in the past two weeks is a remarkable one, as it is accomplished in the teeth of a favorable statistical exhibit. It can only be taken as a remarkable evidence of the power of the centralized influence which overshadows the whole market.

CRUDE—The market opened weak at $1 72½ bid for free in Conduit and United, and soon declined to $1 70, with free offerings at that price. It reacted slightly from this point, touching $1 71½, then with pressure of sales it gradually weakened to $1 66¾, which price is now bid and $1 67¾ asked. Union sold at $1 65¾, and $1 65 is now the best bid. Shipment not inquired for; nominally $1 87½@1 90.

REFINED—The bottom being apparently knocked out of the crude market and the Eastern and foreign advices not contributing very largely to counteracting the influence, the refined market here is also decidedly downward in its tendencies. There was hardly enough done to establish quotations, but round lots could not be sold above the figures which we give. We quote standard white at 10½@10¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 11½@12c in car lots. New York delivery rules at 14@14½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 13½c, for spot and April. Baltimore rules at 13¾@13¾c for prompt and the month.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, April 24.—The *Derrick* says: During the forenoon there was considerable activity but in the latter part, there was hardly anything done. There was a gradual decline throughout, the final sales on Change being only United at $1 67, in the evening however the feeling was much weaker and sales were made at $1 67½ and $1 67¾. Shipment was quoted at $1 97½. The total sales were 81,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, April 24.—The *Courier* says: United opened at $1 77½, advanced to $1 79½ and declined to $1 75 at the close. Conduit and Pennsylvania transportation, river division, closed at the same figure as United, and Union 2d at 75c lower. Upper road closed at $1 82½@$1 83½, and shipment $1 93½@1 95. Total sales were 30,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, April 24, closing 22.—There is an irregular and dull market. The few bids are decidedly under the views of sellers. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½c and lic in shipping order; refined 14c; cases 18@19½c. At Baltimore refined rules at 13¾@13¾c; at Philadelphia 13½@13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Market quiet; standard white 13½@13½c; crude 8c; cases 17½c.

PARKERS, April 24.—Market steady; United at 70 bids $1 71¼ asked. Shipment $1 90@1 95. Attwo P. M.—Market very weak; United $1 69¾ @ 70; shipment—Sales at $1 90.

TITUSVILLE, April 24.—Market opens quiet at $1 90@1 97½.

OIL CITY, April 24.—Market dull and weak with nothing doing; United offered at $1 71¾; buyers' option first six months offered $1 85; immediate shipment $1 90.

ROUSEVILLE, April 24.—No market here; quoted about $2 00.

TIONESTA, April 24.—Market dull and lower; held at $2 00 with no sales.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—Petroleum dull; crude 8c; refined 13¾@13¾c; cases and naphta unsettled and nominal.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Petroleum dull and lower; crude 7¾@7¾c; refined 13½@13½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Refined petroleum 11¾ @12d; spirits do 8½d.

ANTWERP, April 24.—Refined petroleum 27 francs.

CLEVELAND, April 24.—Petroleum quiet; standard white, 110 degrees test, 10½c; prime white State test 11½c, in car lots, cash.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Refined shipments—A. V. & L., bbls.....96

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 24, 1876.

Stock Arrivals by Rail.

Mr. C. H. Stone, clerk in the office of the outer freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, furnishes us the following list of receipts of cattle, giving the names of the consignees, where shipped from and the numbers shipped:

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Arnold & Ackerman	Chicago	33
R. S. Trauerman	Chicago	33
Marks & Bro	Chicago	52
J. Rothchild	Chicago	17
Wolf & Rothchild	Chicago	37
E. Katz	Chicago	18
J. Lobman	Chicago	52
L. Lowenstein	Chicago	46
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	52
Gerson & Moonschine	Chicago	48
Greenwald & M	Chicago	32
F. Rick	Chicago	16
Lowenstine & R	Chicago	18
J. Schamberg	Chicago	34
J. Holmes	Chicago	17
J. Hunter	Chicago	51
Gerney & Carr	Chicago	17
J. Holderman & Co	Chicago	24
A. Greenwald	Chicago	18
W. Moonschine & S	Chicago	17
Total this week		695
Total last week		580

CATTLE.

It will be noticed that the run of cattle this week was only twenty-six head in excess of last week's run. There was not the slightest improvement in quality over previous weeks, and the market, if possible, was duller, slower and more draggy. Jim. Hunter, who always takes a hopeful view of matters and things connected with live stock, asserts that the market was no worse this week than last; but there are others who allege that it was not precedentedly dull to-day, with little prospect of an improvement for a time. We shall see what we shall see. Most of the offerings would either be sold or sent out to East Liberty, a few of the latter commission men finding their way to the country to recuperate and hide their unsightly ribs. We quote as follows:

Choice, 1,350 to 1,600 lbs.....$6 00@6 25
Choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.....5 25@5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....4 50@4 75
Fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs.....4 00@4 25

HOGS.

There was little doing in the hog market today. The offerings were light, stock common, demand limited and buyers few and far between. A limited number as sold in a retail way at about the following figures:

Philadelphias.....$8 30@8 50
Yorkers.....8 00@8 10
Roughs.....5 50@6 75

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was extremely light, being scarcely enough to base a price on. All were sold, though at reduced prices. There were no really good sheep, either wooled or clipped, on the market, lambs and yearlings ruling about as East Liberty last week. We quote as follows:

Extra, tops, wooled, 100 to 120 lbs.....$4 00@6 25
Extra tops, wooled, 90 to 100 lbs.....5 25@5 50
Extra, clipped, 100 to 120 lbs.....4 00@4 50
Extra clipped, 80 to 90 lbs.....4 00@4 10

MILCH COWS.

The usual number of milch cows were on sale to-day and ranged in price according to their qualities as milkers. We quote as follows:

Choice milkers.....$50 00@70 00
Good milkers.....40 00@45 00
Fair milkers, but fresh.....35 00@40 00
Common milkers.....25 00@30 00

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head, making 9,150 head for the week, against 7,750 head last week. Market quiet at about Friday's prices, a decline for the week of 25c; 4 car loads Cherokee cattle at $5 50@5 75; 4 car loads Cherokee cattle at $5 50@5 75; coarse native oxen at the same figures; ordinary and fairly prime steers, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, 5¼ to 5¾c; car load of extra sold at $6 20.

SHEEP—Arrivals 13,400 head, making 18,400 head for the week, against 18,920 head last week. Market about steady; common to choice muskox $6 00@8 25; fancy do $8 50; clipped $5 50@6 00; prime Ohio sheep, 108 to 125 lbs, $7 62½@8 25.

SWINE—Receipts 4,900 head, making 20,200 head for the week, against 22,210 head last week. Some offered alive.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Market dull but steady; good to choice steers, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, $5 40@5 60; fair to good steers in fair condition $4 90@5 30; stockers $3 00@4 25. Shipping $6 00@6 25.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head. Market active and 5c higher mixed and packing $7 50@7 90; butcher $7 85@7 80; shipping $7 60@8 10; light $7 60@8 00. Shipments 2,000 head.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Hogs steady; active and firm; common $4 87½@5 00; medium $5 25@5 75; best $5 75@6 50.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—Hogs $7 50@7 75. Receipts 2,600 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat dull, unsettled and panicky; No. 2 spring in store sold at $1 20½ seller May; $1 21¾ seller June; $1 03¾ seller July; closed at $1 02¾ seller; May $1 03¾ seller June; No. 3 do $1 00 seller; closed at $1 02¾ seller; May $1 03¾ seller June; No. 2 red winter $1 30 seller; No. 3 do $1 28 seller. Corn dull, weak and lower; No. 2 mixed, 46¾c spot; 46¾c seller June. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 spot, 29½c; seller May 29¾c; seller June; No. 2 white 30@30½c; selected do 31½c. Rye quiet at 66c. Barley quiet at 82c spot; 58¾c bid seller May. Pork dull; $21 75@21 82½ spot; $22 12½ bid seller June; $22 25 bid July. Lard quiet; $13 25@13 27½ spot; $13 40@13 45c seller June. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 07.

Latest—On Call Board this afternoon grain was generally rather firmer. Wheat, No. 2 spring $1 02½ bid June; $1 03 July. Lard firmer; 12.27½@13 30c May; 13.42½@13.45c June.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Flour in buyers favor; receipts 16,900 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 10@4 50; common to good $4 90@5 25; good to choice $5 30@6 75; white wheat extra $5 75@7 75; extra Ohio $4 90@5 25; St. Louis $5 25@6 00. Cornmeal quiet at $3 70@3 85. Rye flour quiet at $5 75@5 25. Wheat heavy; receipts 56,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 20@1 21; No. 3 do $1 15@1 16; No. 1 spring $1 30@1 35; No. 3 $1 19@1 18. Rye quiet; State 80c; Western nominally 81@82c. Barley weak; receipts 74,000 bushels; ungraded 67c; mixed, unmerchantable, 57c. Oats heavy; receipts 74,000 bushels; mixed 42@42½c. Hay quiet at 75@80c. Hops firm. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7 9-16@7 15-16c; refined 9½@9¾c. Molasses nominal; refined firm at $8@$1 80. Turpentine quiet at 37@37½c. Rosins firm; Western 100@1 05. Pork dull at $22 50. Beef firm. Cut meats quiet; long clear Western 12½c; city 12½c. Lard dull at 13 3-16@13 7-16c; Western steam 13 3-16c; city 12½@12¾c; new State 27@30c. Cheese firm at 5@12c. Whisky quiet at $1 07.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Flour steady and firm but quiet; Western superfine $3 50@4 50; extra $4 75@5 75; family $6 75@7 50. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 Western red $1 30@1 32; Pennsylvania $1 35@1 38. Corn active and firm; Southern white 66@67c; Western mixed 62½@63c. Oats steady; Western white 40@42c; Western mixed 37½@38c. Rye firm; demand good at $1 07@1 08. Hay quiet and Pennsylvania $21 00@26 00. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess $23 00. Bulk meats—Shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 12c loose. Bacon—Shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear rib 13@13½c. Hams 15@16c. Lard quiet and weak, refined 13¾@14½c. Butter quiet but steady; Western prime to choice 24@26c; fancy 27@28c. Cheese firm; choice 12½@13c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 15½@18½c; jobbing at 16@21½c. Whisky nominally $1 07.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Quiet and good demand and firmer; ruby fair 8¾@8¾c. Molasses firm and in good demand; prime fermenting 43@45; prime to strictly prime; reboiled 46@50c. Flour quiet; superfine $3 00@3 40; choice extra $4 10@4 50. Corn firm at 62½@ 63c; choice and family at 2@67 75. Cornmeal dull at $3 40. Oats firmer at 50@52½c; mixed at 46@46c. Bran dull at 75c. Hay in good supply; prime $18 00@20 00. Pork quiet at $23 50. Dry salt meats quiet at 8¾@8¾c. Bacon dull at 9½@12¾@13¾c. Lard quiet; refined, tierces 13¾@13¾c; cases and naptha unsettled. Sugar-cured, large, 13½c; medium 13½@14c; small 14½c. Rice active; common to choice Louisiana 4@6¾c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime 16¾@19c. Whisky quiet at $1 07.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Cloverseed 15 @15½c. Flour firm; extra $3 50@4 00; family steady; Pennsylvania red $1 34; amber $1 51@ 1 52; white $1 50. Corn steady; yellow 62½@ 63c; white 60@62c. Rye firm at 80@81c. Oats steady; white 46@51c; mixed 43@45c. Whisky quiet at $1 12. Butter firm; Western 24@26c; Pennsylvania extras 27@28c; do firsts 24@25c. Cheese firm at 12½@14c. Eggs quiet and steady at 17@ 17½c.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Cotton weak at 13¾c. Flour firm at $5 10@6 00. Corn dull; sales at 54@56c. Wheat quiet at $1 20@1 30. Oats dull at 37@41c. Barley and rye dull and nominal. Pork quiet but steady at $22 00@22 25; outside asked. Lard firm; steam at 13½c; kettle 13½@13¾c. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 12½c; clear 12¾c. Bacon dull at 9½@ 9¾c; 13½@13¾c. Whisky quiet but steady at 1 07

CITY MATTERS.

OR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.980	44	75	N.W	Fresh.	Foggy.
2 P. M..	29.960	49	63	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	30.012	45	81	N. E.	Fresh.	Lt. rain

Mean barometer....29.991 Highest thermom....50
Mean thermom.....45.7 Lowest thermom.....40
Rainfall.....0.03

Republican Club Ball.

The first annual ball of the Pittsburgh Republican Club will be given at Lafayette Hall on Friday evening next, 28th inst. Music will be furnished by the Empire Quadrille Band and figures called by Colonel Joe Christy. This club is composed of a large number of active young Republicans who will throw considerable weight and influence into the coming campaign. They deserve encouragement and, besides, will conduct the ball with entire satisfaction, so that all who may attend may expect an enjoyable evening.

Demands a License.

Mr. J. N. Gotthold, one of the lessees of the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater, yesterday petitioned the Court of Common Pleas, through his counsel, for a *mandamus* to issue on Mayor McCarthy to compel him to grant Messrs. Ellsler & Gotthold a license for the said theater. The petitioner set forth that he tendered the Mayor the amount of the license, $20, with the costs, and it was refused. A rule was granted on respondent to show cause why a *mandamus* should not be issued, returnable the 29th inst., at ten o'clock.

A Challenge to Row.

Nick Layberger, a young South Sider, has challenged Al. Hopkins, of the Clipper Club, to row a three mile single scull race for $250 a side, toss for either the Allegheny course from Kwalt bridge, or the Monongahela course above the lower dam, the party winning choice of course to allow the other side $25 for expenses. The challenger will be at Riley's, on Liberty street, this evening, from eight to nine o'clock. Nick is a glassblower and a member of the McKee Boat Club. Hopkins is a member of the Clipper Club.

Damages Demanded

Mary Lahey, wife of Edward D. Lahey, of Sharpsburg, has entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas, against Patrick McBride, for damages. Mrs. Lahey alleges that on the 6th of last month she went into the defendant's store in Sharpsburg, with a young man whom she was informed was detained there by the defendant. When she entered the store, she says, the defendant, without cause or provocation, violently ejected her, injuring her so that she was confined to her bed for almost three weeks. Summons issued.

Division of Chartiers Township.

At the March term of the Quarter Sessions Court, a number of persons presented a petition asking for a division of Chartiers township into two precincts, and fixing the place of voting in the First precinct at Obey's farm, on the Steubenville pike. These changes were made, but subsequently other petitioners asked the Court to change the place for voting in the First precinct to the brick public school house. Yesterday the Court granted a rule on the original petitioners to show cause why the change now asked for should not be made. The rule is returnable on the 29th inst.

Allegheny Committees.

The Survey and Poor Farm Committees of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

The Survey Committee transacted business as follows: Recommended the passage of an ordinance for a fifty feet street from Allegheny avenue to Fulton street; also, on ordinance for opening Page street. An ordinance for opening Irwin avenue was ordered to be printed. A petition for the extension of Return street, along the basin, was refused. An adverse report was decided upon in the matter of the opening of Lacock street.

The Committee on Poor Farm had before them the ordinance authoring the Board of Directors to borrow $40,000 which they decided to report back with a request that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

Railway Discriminations.

The New York *Times* has very little faith in the ability or the disposition of Congress to cure the evils growing out of discriminations in railway freights. It says: "The question is by no means a simple one, and is not likely that the present Congress, whose proceedings are a marvel of 'how not-to-do-it,' will take it up seriously. Indeed we have yet to see the evidence that Congress is likely to regulate the railways, if it should assume the task any better than the gentlemen who now control them. The latter are not to be trusted; but the benevoience of Congress usually turns out in a manner sort of selfishness. The railroad managers give more advantages to the competing than to the non-competing points of shipment; but we very much fear that Congress would practically adopt the same principle, and that the railroads which showed the keenest appreciation of influential Congressmen's personal needs and desires would come out best under governmental regulation. Until Congress can reform the glaring evils in the civil service, which is directly and absolutely under its own control, it is hardly worth while to expect it to reform railway administration."

Test of the Lowry Engine.

The sub-committee of the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils, appointed to make arrangements for testing the capacity of the Lowry engine at the water works, met yesterday afternoon. As already stated, on Saturday, last Saturday, appointed Mr. Schneider as his judge, and Mr. Hemphill appointed Mr. Reuben Miller, and it was expected that the sub-committee would meet yesterday, the judge at their meeting yesterday. When the committee had been called to order Clerk White read a communication from Mr. Lowry, in which the writer stated that he would only comply with the resolution of the committee to appoint one of the judges on condition that Mr. Joseph Foster (engineer of the works) be placed in charge of the engine during the trial. This was objected to as reflecting on Mr. McClelland, the present engineer. Mr. Lowry said he had nothing to say against McClelland, but he thought the proposition made by himself the fairest way, and if the committee would not accept it he would have nothing to do with the test. The matter was then referred back to the Water Committee for further instructions, and the sub-committee adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Reese, Perry & Co., Titusville, bankrupts. Register's report on petitioning creditors' claim for reimbursement presented and confirmed nisi.

Wm. Stuart, bankrupt, Luzerne county; assignee's return to the order for the sale of real estate confirmed nisi.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Masonic Deposit Savings Bank vs. William Crawford, Jr. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,21 90.

James F. Nagle vs. William League. Verdict for defendant.

George B. Moore vs. David Agnew and George M. Reed, owners and William T. Casey, contractor. Verdict for plaintiff.

Evan Jones vs. Thomas H. Devereux, with notice to William Ward. On trial.

People' National Bank vs. Robert Woods; action to recover against defendant as indorser. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Potter *et al.* vs West; Scholl vs. Ludewig; McArthur vs. Armstrong; Hill *et al.* vs. Baird *et al.*; Rush vs. Indiana Institute; Herbert vs. Weissert *et al.*; Haigh vs. Miller; Coke vs. Murphy; Ivory vs. Kohl; Drhew *et al.* vs. A. V. R. R.; Taylor *et al.* vs. Hulbert; Second National Bank of Indiana vs. Brown; Fetterman vs. O'Hara; Arnold vs. Keegan; Fawcett vs. Blair Iron Company; Hutchinson *et al.* vs. Pfranzinger.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the ejectment cases of John D. Strouse, D. W. Riggs, Samuel Jarvis and Washington Jarvis vs. George Hoffman, Alexander Mehaffy vs. same defendant, taken up on Wednesday last, the jury found for the defendant in both cases.

The case of John Britton and wife vs. F. Bese, Robert Flinn and Thomas Mehan, is on trial. This is an action for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff's wife, by reason of forcible dispossession from a dwelling house. In December, 1872, the plaintiff occupied a house on Forty-second street, which the Mutual Building and Loan Association of this city had bought at Sheriff's sale. Messrs. Flinn and Bese, as committee of the Association, accompanied by Mehan, a constable, called at the house and, it is alleged, ejected the family violently. The statement of the plaintiffs is to the effect that Mrs. Britton, who was ill at the time, and her seven children, in their absence, were put out by force, their furniture greatly damaged and themselves injured; that it was then late in the afternoon, and they were obliged to walk some distance in order to find refuge in an unoccupied house on Liberty street. Mrs. Britton was herself in a delicate condition during this ejectment, and the rough treatment she then received almost occasioned premature birth of her child. Some time after this she became insane, as a result, it is also claimed, of the cruel treatment she received. While in this condition she attempted suicide by jumping from the Smithfield street suspension bridge, but she was rescued by a man in a skiff, who saw her jump. She was then sent to Dixmont, where she remained until she was cured. She also claims that she lost a large sum of money, something over two hundred dollars, which she had secreted in her bed. She brought a previous suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 to recover for the damage done her furniture, and secured a verdict for four hundred dollars. Subsequently she entered this present suit for personal damages. It is claimed on the part of the defendants that the plaintiffs and their children were mere "squatters" on their property, and that they did not rent it; that they were given legal notice to vacate, and that when they were ejected no more force than was necessary was used. It is also claimed that the rent was refused and compromised by paying the woman $750. This settlement, it is claimed, was made through Mr. McKenna on behalf of the defendants, and Mr. Moreland, on behalf of the plaintiff. Messrs. H. J. and W. Peter and C. F. Slagle for plaintiffs and Messrs. A. M. Brown and C. F. McKenna for defendants. The plaintiff claims damages in the sum of $5,000.

Jennie Gibson vs. Mary Chase Caswell and Rev. Robert Caswell. Action for damages for false arrest and imprisonment. The plaintiff charges that defendants had her arrested for the larceny of a watch, which was afterward found in the house. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Kuhn vs. Meskimmen; Schober vs. Schumacher; Stump vs. Schumacher; Ready vs. Owens; McClure vs. Hill; Dunlap vs. Bittner; Remline vs. Myers; Morgan vs. Baumgartner; Straub vs. Domence, trustee; Graw vs. Max Von Blon; Kealy vs. McKee & Blaudin; Hadley vs. Negley & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Thos. Patch, on payment of costs by defendants. He was indicted for assault and battery on oath of Maria Graner.

John R. Black was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by J. J. Speck.

Jacob Ruby, Charles Emerick, Edward Emerick and Cornelius Mahaley are on trial on a charge of assault and battery, and Frederick Ruddle is on trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.

Fifty-eighth Anniversary — Interesting Annual Reports—Addresses by Revs. DeWitte and Frazier.

The fifty-eighth anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Bible Society was held last evening in the Second Church, Rev. Laird pastor. The attendance was not large, but some of the best citizens and most earnest Christians of the two cities were present. Mr. T. H. Lane presided. The exercises commenced with the singing of the 19th psalm, after which Rev. Samuel Laird read a portion of the Scriptures and uttered prayer. The 119th psalm was then sung and Professor L. H. Eaton, Corresponding Secretary, then read the annual report of the Board of Managers, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year, our Bible work has been vigorously pursued, the board has held monthly meetings, at which the reports of our faithful agent, Mr. David Clark, have been read, and measures discussed and adopted to render the work of the society efficient and thorough. The immediate object of this society is, to unite the citizens of all the Evangelical denominations in one grand and continued effort to supply every family in Allegheny county with a copy of the sacred Scriptures. After accomplishing this most desirable object, the surplus funds go to supply the destitute in other sections of our own State; and also, those in foreign lands.

At the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, it was resolved, that a special effort be made to supply the destitute in the entire State, during the present Centennial year; and at a meeting of this Board, held last November, a resolution of similar import was adopted, to apply to Allegheny county. Before the close of this year, we hope to see the accomplishment of this pledge.

Agent Clark reports his work, as follows: Families visited during the year, 10,637; families found destitute during the year, 502; families refusing to accept during the year, 314; destitute families supplied during the year, 211; collections during the year, $1,311 56.

An interesting feature of our work of comparatively recent date, is the supplying of the locomotives, cabooses and cars on several of the railroads that enter our city, with copies of the Scriptures. From all quarters we learn that this act of our society is highly appreciated; that in most instances the Bibles are well cared for and read; and that quite a number of cases are known where the employees of the road, through the reading of the Scriptures, have been induced to lead an altered and a better life.

All mission schools applying for Bibles and Testaments, and giving evidence of permanency, have been supplied. The jail, penitentiary, work house, exposition building, watch houses, young men's home, hotels, boarding houses, steamboats and several institutions of a benevolent or reformatory character, have been remembered in the distribution of the Scriptures. The Executive Committee granted 60 to the above named objects 880 Bible and 321 Testamenta. To this add the number given by Mr. Clark, and the entire number of volumes donated by this Society during the year, is 1,322.

Many receive a copy of the Scriptures with tears of gratitude, read it with deep interest, and soon find their way to a place of worship. As our agent passes over the same ground, from time to time, he becomes more familiar with many cases of reformation and conversion, the direct results of reading the Bibles that he has distributed. With one estimate the good that will be accomplished by these silent preachers, as they go into many a lonely dwelling to be read, to enlighten and to bless.

God has highly favored us as a nation. For one hundred years our Republican government has stood firm. Education has become general. Churches and Sabbath schools abound. Law, in most cases, is supreme. Peace and comfort are found throughout the land. For all these things, we are indebted mainly to the Bible. Let copies of the Scriptures, then, be published without number, until every inhabitant of the earth shall read, in his own language, those blessed truths, that not only make us happy and prosperous, but wise unto salvation. This society was organized more than half a century ago, by noble Christian men. Its founders and early contributors have nearly all been called to their rest. It bears a good record of toil and success. Let its work and its wants be remembered by our churches. Let it have both your contributions and your prayers, that its power to do good in the future may be greater even than in the past.

Mr. John F. Loy, Treasurer, read the following report:

Collections and interest.....$2,549 30
Expenditures.....2,549 30

Mr. W. W. Waters, Librarian, reported 4,218 volumes purchased, 1,410 donated, 2,927 sold and 1,584 on hand at this time.

The reports were accepted.

ADDRESSES.

Rev. John De Witte being introduced by the Chairman, made a short address expressing his hearty approval of the work of the Society, and the hope that it would largely increase in its usefulness. If any one class more than another can be benefited by the Society, it is the one class mentioned in the title of the organization. The Bible cause is distinctively connected with the young. Hope is with the young, despair with the old, and the hope as given by the Bible should be encouraged amongst young men. The Society spreads abroad this Word because it is the Word of God. It is a revelation of God through His law that He has laid down; and we only know Him through the law. The Book is not only a revelation of law, but it is a revelation of the love of God, of His power, and of His wondrous to us. It is only as we come to Jesus, the Son, that we know God, the Father.

Rev. S. R. Frazier, pastor of the Third U. P. church, next spoke an interesting address, in which he spoke of the great importance and great influence of the work in charge of this society. From these reports alone no one can tell of the work and its result; to fully realize it one must visit the homes of our poor. The Bible without note or comment, is the source of all civilization. It not only enlightens but educates the people. It makes them better citizens, better in all relations of civil life and develops all the noble feelings. The work of the Bible Society in this county is quietly revolutionary. The Bible transforms nations as well as man's heart. We are too little or careless in the Word of God, not only as a moral but a political agent. The silent influence of the Word of the living God will educate men up to that grand plane that truth is truth as revealed by God.

At the close of the address the Lord's Prayer was said by the audience and it was then dismissed with a benediction.

THE LATE W. H. BYRAM.

Resolutions of Condolence by the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church.

The Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburg, at a meeting called to take action with reference to the death of Capt. Wm. H. Byram, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God our friend and faithful associate, Wm. H. Byram, senior Warden of this parish, has been called suddenly from his place in the Church below to the rest of the people of God above, and

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the decree of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely lament the loss which has come so unexpectedly to this Church and the friends of the deceased. Devoted to the principles of his Church, no one was more thoughtful for her welfare, more constant at her services, more anxious for her success. In these we are sure, in the blessedness which she promises to her faithful children. "His works do follow him."

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family, in this hour of sorrow, our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Vestry, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased and to the church and city papers for publication.

[Signed,] GEO. GORMLEY,
Secretary *pro tem.*

A PRISONER SHOT,

And a Detective Dismissed from the Allegheny Police Force.

Yesterday, about noon, Detective Miller arrested a young man named Smith Elkins on a charge of disorderly conduct. While proceeding with his prisoner from the West Penn Depot, where the arrest was made, toward the Mayor's office, Elkins broke loose from his captor and started to run through the Parks Miller, after calling on the fugitive to halt, drew his revolver and fired at him, lodging a bullet in his left leg, near the thigh. The wounded man was then taken to the Mayor's office by Miller, and Dr. Cole extracted the ball.

Mayor Phillips, as soon as he learned of the conduct of the detective, summoned him to appear before his office, and, after hearing the witnesses examined, whose testimony showed that the prisoner was running away, and that Miller drew his revolver, took deliberate aim and fired. The Mayor very properly dismissed him from the force.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW WATSON.

The death of Andrew Watson is announced, having taken place on Saturday evening. Mr. Watson was a native of Scotland and came to this country in 1828. In Baltimore he learned the trade of a machinist. He came to Pittsburgh in 1822 and by constant study and close application to his chosen profession, he has been classified in the front ranks of our practical mechanics. For several years he followed the river as an engineer and bore the reputation of a careful and competent officer on every steamer on which he was employed. When the Government passed a law regulating the steam management of our river vessels Mr. Watson received the appointment of Boiler Inspector for this port and faithfully discharged the duties of this office for several years. In the year 1858 he, in company with Mr. Robert Munroe, engaged in the manufacture of steam boilers and established one of our most successful businesses in that line in the city.

Mr. Watson for several years has been suffering from an asthmatic affection, and on account of this affliction was compelled to retire from business about a year ago. Although greatly enfeebled by his disease, it was not expected by his many friends that the final end was so soon to end, and the announcement of his death will bring surprise and sorrow to a wide circle of acquaintances.

EDMUND BURKE.

Mr. Edmund Burke, formerly a resident of this city, died yesterday at New Florence, Westmoreland county. Accompanied by many years a member of the well known firm of Burke & Barnes, manufacturers of safes in this city. He has a large circle of friends hereabouts who will hear of his demise with regret.

The Election for Fire Commissioners.

The election for the positions of Fire Commissioners, three of whom were elected yesterday for the ensuing three years, was the most exciting yet had in Councils. Seven were the eleven candidates, and so far as ability and worth were concerned, there was no difficulty in the matter of choice. These candidates and their friends were active and unceasing in their past month, and councilmen were sorely pressed on all sides. Two of the three outgoing members, Messrs. William B. Hays and Jenkin Jones, were candidates for re-election, and their record being good, they were of course in a position of strength. Mr. Hays showed the advantages of an active canvass, for though practically personally opposed, he went through on the first ballot. Mr. Jones was not personally active in the matter, and had declined to make an active canvass, determining to go into the race with no other claim than the record as a councilman. With so many pressing their claims so strongly, it is not to be wondered that Mr. Jones was defeated. He will retire from the Board conscious of duty performed. Of the new members elected, Mr. William Coates is a young man engaged as a heater at Shoenberger's mill. Mr. William N. Erwin is interested in the livery business on the South Side, and is a roller at Painter's mill. Both gentlemen have the ability and will make good Commissioners.

DAVID POLLOCK, aged eighty-two, dropped dead at New Castle Sunday evening, while preparing his fire. He is supposed to have been afflicted for several years past with heart disease. Mr. Pollock was a resident of Pittsburgh and vicinity for sixty years. He leaves a large circle of friends in this city to mourn his death.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting—Election of Three Fire Commissioners—The Centennial—The Street Peddling in Wagons—Municipal Liens—Gas Business—Street Improvements, &c.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, when considerable business was transacted. The election of three members of the Board of Fire Commissioners created considerable interest and a large number of spectators were present in consequence. The proceedings are given below.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order shortly after two o'clock. In the absence of Dr. Gross Mr. David Aiken was called to the chair. There was a very full attendance of members.

Captain Lewis T. Brown, elected from the Fourteenth ward to fill the unexpired term of J. B. Glass, resigned, presented his certificate of election and was sworn in.

The clerk read a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners announcing that the terms of Messrs. William B. Hays, Jenkin Jones and James A. Chambers will expire on the second Wednesday of May, and that an ordinance provides that the election to fill the vacancies shall be held at the last regular meeting of Councils in April.

The communication was received and filed, and on motion the Clerk was directed to notify Common Council that Select Council would be ready to meet in joint session at three o'clock.

A number of petitions, &c., were presented and referred to appropriate committees. The more important were: an ordinance for the repaving of Second avenue from Wood to Smithfield street, with granite sealed on Lincoln avenue, Twenty-first ward.

Mr. C. P. Muff offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of ten to visit the Centennial opening on May 10th. The resolution was amended so as to include aldermembers of Councils and to provide that they shall bear their own expenses, and was adopted as amended.

THE DIAMOND PAVING.

The report of the Market Committee was presented in the action in letting the contract for paving Diamond Market Square with vulcanite pavement at $3 50 per square yard, to D. M. McDonough.

Several members objected to the price, claiming that granite block would answer equally as good as vulcanite, and that the contract should have been let for that kind of pavement, as the bids were less. The bid for irregular block was $2 25 per yard and for regular block $3 45 per yard. Considerable discussion followed, after which the yeas and nays were called on the adoption of the report, resulting: yeas, 18; nays, 39. So the report was not approved.

Mr. Musgrave presented a resolution from the Market Committee directing the City Commission to turn over to the market authorities condemned hose to be used for cleaning the market, adopted.

Mr. Sorg, from the Wooden Building Committee, presented an ordinance granting Messrs. Lorley & Co. privilege to erect an addition to iron-clad building on Liberty, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

ELECTION OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The hour of three o'clock having arrived the members of the Common Council entered the Select Council chamber, and President Negley, of Common Council, called the joint session to order.

The oath of office was administered to Clerks Morrow and Booth by Mr. Aiken.

The communication of the Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners was read, and nominations were then made for the vacancies.

Mr. McGimpsey raised the question that Mr. W. B. Hays, one of the nominees, was not eligible to the office. He had been living in Allegheny for a year past and was at present a resident of that city, and Presidents of Allegheny, of Common Council, called the joint session to order.

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Mr. Thomson explained that Mr. Hays had only temporarily taken residence in Allegheny, having slept there during several weeks. He had apparently removed his residence to this city, and was therefore eligible to the office.

Mr. Foley moved that Mr. Hays be heard on the question, but President Negley ruled the motion out of order.

A ballot was then taken, and as a large number of members had kept tally, the result was known before the official announcement, and in consequence a large number of changes were made. So many changes were made in the vote when announced was almost an entire new ballot, but the result was registered at first. Under the call Mr. Hays was elected, and the changes of votes elected the other two members, rendering a second call unnecessary.

The vote was announced after the changes was as follows:

Wm. B. Hays.....	63 P. D. Perchment.....25
Wm. N. Erwin.....	66 Wm. Woods.....18
Wm. Coates.....	64 Jenkin Jones.....12
John Bovd.....	49 John Douglass.....9
Wm. Stevenson.....	4 John L. Gribbin.....1
J. T. Wilson.....	3

Messrs. Hays, Coates and Erwin were declared elected, they having votes being necessary to a choice, and the joint session adjourned.

PEDDLING IN WAGONS.

Mr. James Kerr, from the Ordinance Committee, presented the ordinance relating to the sale of merchandise in the city from wagons. The ordinance required all persons who do not pay a license and sell at wholesale to take out a license for $50 at a penalty of $5.

Mr. Hunter moved to amend by making the penalty $25 and the penalty for refusing to show the license $20, and the ordinance again went back to be printed. This ordinance has been before the Councils for nine months.

The following reports of Viewers were approved: Report on assessment of damages on Hiland avenue from Penn avenue to new Water Works; from Murray street between Forbes and Fifth avenue.

The Viewers also reported an examination of property on Race street, and report that they consider amply sufficient to pay for the sewer which it is proposed to construct on that street.

The following ordinances were called up and passed finally: An ordinance for the grading of Negley avenue; for paving Marion avenue; vacating Collin's avenue from Chanton to Negley avenue.

The ordinance locating Station street between Frankstown avenue and Denniston avenue was taken up and amended by substituting Penn for Denniston avenue.

Mr. Thomson moved the following:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh, that our representatives in the Legislature be requested to vote against bill No. 316, Senate file, having for its object the extension of the time for payment of municipal liens for street improvements.

Messrs. Shipton and Aiken made speeches in the same line, and were in favor of the bill's passage and the latter against. These were followed by numerous others, so that when the roll was called, and there being no quorum presen', Council was declared adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Branch was called to order at 215 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

The Clerk called the roll, and it was found that all the members were present excepting Messrs. Danler, Robeson, Torrence, Voscamp and Wainwright.

The following papers were presented and referred to the proper committees: Petition of John Bradley for damages for regrading Forty-fourth street, Twelfth ward; petition of Trustees of German Evangelical church, Birmingham, for the refunding of taxes paid on their parsonage, $90; petition in relation to the opening of Manor street, South Side, by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad; resolution for removal of poles on Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; resolution for refunding to A. H. Miller, ex-collector of Allegheny, deceased, the sum of $281, the same being for taxes paid on property taken for Fourth street, and by mistake; petition for opening Reed street, from Overhill to Dinwiddie streets; memorial of citizens relative to the opening of Josephine street, South Side, by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and asking that the company be compelled to make the said street passable.

Reports of the various standing committees were presented, and were received and filed.

Mr. Fox, from the Centennial Committee, reported, recommending that an invitation be extended to Don Pedro to visit this city during the latter of the United States, and in accordance with his expressed desire no formal reception be tendered him. It is also recommended that on the 10th of May, the day of the opening of the Centennial Exposition, the alarm bell, school and church bells be rung from Bidle to Ann and that Hutchinson's Battery be requested to fire a salute.

The following amendments to one of the rules, offered by Mr. Neeb, were adopted:

The yeas and nays shall be called in committees (on the final passage of any bill), when demanded by one-fifth of the members present, (on any other question.)

[The amendments are inclosed in parentheses.]

At this point Councils went into joint session, in the Select Council chamber, for the election of three Fire Commissioners.

After the election the Common Council returned to their chamber and took up Select Council business.

The Senate bill providing for the classification of real estate for purposes of taxation and for the appointment assessors in cities of the second class, reported to the Select branch by the Legislative Committee, was taken up, when Mr. Foley moved that the Common Council suggest that, instead of the passage of the third section of the act, the word "not" be stricken out and the ordinance again went back to be printed. This ordinance has been before the Legislative Committee nine months.

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Messrs. Shipton and Aiken made speeches in the same line, and were in favor of the bill's passage and the latter against. These were followed by numerous others, so that when the roll was called, and there being no quorum presen', Council was declared adjourned.

Funerals by Railway.

We understand that a movement is on foot to establish an extensive Public Cemetery for this city, to be reached by railway from the Union Depot. The idea is entirely practical, and has been put in practice in other cities with great convenience to its patrons. It would seem especially suitable to this locality. In fact it is rather a matter of surprise that it has not already been adopted here, when the peculiar typography of the city and its surroundings and the consequent inconvenience of passing with a funeral cortege from one extreme part to another, or even to secure a proper place for interment, has compelled the establishment of a number of small local cemeteries, many of which must of necessity soon be closed. The just, penitentiary, work house, exposition building, watch houses, young men's home, hotels, boarding houses, steamboats and several institutions of a benevolent or reformatory character, have been remembered in the distribution of the Scriptures. The Executive Committee granted 60 to the above named objects 880 Bible and 321 Testamenta. To this add the number given by Mr. Clark, and the entire number of volumes donated by this Society during the year, is 1,322.

Many receive a copy of the Scriptures with tears of gratitude, read it with deep interest, and soon find their way to a place of worship. As our agent passes over the same ground, from time to time, he becomes more familiar with many cases of reformation and conversion, the direct results of reading the Bibles that he has distributed. With one estimate the good that will be accomplished by these silent preachers, as they go into many a lonely dwelling to be read, to enlighten and to bless.

God has highly favored us as a nation. For one hundred years our Republican government has stood firm. Education has become general. Churches and Sabbath schools abound. Law, in most cases, is supreme. Peace and comfort are found throughout the land. For all these things, we are indebted mainly to the Bible. Let copies of the Scriptures, then, be published without number, until every inhabitant of the earth shall read, in his own language, those blessed truths, that not only make us happy and prosperous, but wise unto salvation. This society was organized more than half a century ago, by noble Christian men. Its founders and early contributors have nearly all been called to their rest. It bears a good record of toil and success. Let its work and its wants be remembered by our churches. Let it have both your contributions and your prayers, that its power to do good in the future may be greater even than in the past.

Mr. John F. Loy, Treasurer, read the following report:

Collections and interest.....$2,549 30
Expenditures.....2,549 30

Mr. W. W. Waters, Librarian, reported 4,218 volumes purchased, 1,410 donated, 2,927 sold and 1,584 on hand at this time.

The reports were accepted.

ADDRESSES.

Rev. John De Witte being introduced by the Chairman, made a short address expressing his hearty approval of the work of the Society, and the hope that it would largely increase in its usefulness. If any one class more than another can be benefited by the Society, it is the one class mentioned in the title of the organization. The Bible cause is distinctively connected with the young. Hope is with the young, despair with the old, and the hope as given by the Bible should be encouraged amongst young men. The Society spreads abroad this Word because it is the Word of God. It is a revelation of God through His law that He has laid down; and we only know Him through the law. The Book is not only a revelation of law, but it is a revelation of the love of God, of His power, and of His wondrous to us. It is only as we come to Jesus, the Son, that we know God, the Father.

Rev. S. R. Frazier, pastor of the Third U. P. church, next spoke an interesting address, in which he spoke of the great importance and great influence of the work in charge of this society. From these reports alone no one can tell of the work and its result; to fully realize it one must visit the homes of our poor. The Bible without note or comment, is the source of all civilization. It not only enlightens but educates the people. It makes them better citizens, better in all relations of civil life and develops all the noble feelings. The work of the Bible Society in this county is quietly revolutionary. The Bible transforms nations as well as man's heart. We are too little or careless in the Word of God, not only as a moral but a political agent. The silent influence of the Word of the living God will educate men up to that grand plane that truth is truth as revealed by God.

At the close of the address the Lord's Prayer was said by the audience and it was then dismissed with a benediction.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important and Interesting Communications—Trade with South America—Discriminations in Freight—The Question of Finance.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, General Thomas M. Howe in the chair and George A. Kelly, Esq., as Secretary.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

The chair presented the following communication:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
NEW ORLEANS, April 18, 1876. }

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh:

SIR—The importance of impressing upon his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil the great saving to his subjects and the great gains to his Imperial revenue, by adopting the water and railroad lines of Mississippi and lake valleys as a direct way of communication with the internal population of the United States, has induced me to invite your Board to unite with others interested in the same theory of trade, that a combined representation of facts may be presented to his Majesty during his present visit, so that he may avail himself of the opportunity to ascertain by official examinations and report the value of these representations.

I will also suggest that such committees be charged with the duty of presenting to the Emperor the wants and needs of their several constituencies, and that they perform this duty without awaiting the formal co-operation of similar committees, to be appointed from other States and cities. Awaiting reply,

Very respectfully, CYRUS BUSSEY,
President New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

The communication was accepted and the Secretary instructed to reply that this Chamber was strongly interested in the matter.

DISCRIMINATIONS IN FREIGHT.

The Secretary presented a letter from Wm. Buchanan, Assistant Superintendent, Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, under date of April 20th, calling attention to the opening in a late paper that several of your prominent men have gone to Washington to lay before its Committee on Commerce the matter of discrimination in freights, and that they have reasons to hope some good results from their action. Where there is so much smoke we believe there must be considerable fire, and your action confirms this Bureau in its belief that the complaint is getting general and reaches every side of our large cities where from good reason for which there is no reason, offensive misunderstandings exist between the transportation and shipping interests."

Accompanying this letter is a circular, a copy of which is given below, and the writer asks that he be kept informed of the movements of the Pittsburgh Board in the matter. Here is the circular:

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., February 22, 1876.

To whom it may concern:

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange have established a Transportation Bureau to keep a supervision of freight rates to and from St. Louis and different sections of the country; also to superintend the transportation interests of St. Louis generally, and otherwise collect statistics relative to the trade, property and management. Mr. Edward Verner has been appointed Superintendent of said bureau, and Mr. William C. Buchanan, Assistant Superintendent and Secretary to the Executive Committee.

Railroad companies will confer a favor by facilitating as much as possible the duties which devolve on the above named officers, and by furnishing promptly to the office of the Transportation Bureau all current rates, changes or modifications of their existing tariffs, either for through or local freight.

MICHAEL K. BOYS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

The communication and letter accompanying circular were accepted and referred to the committee on Railroads and Transportation.

FINANCE.

The Chair presented and read a letter upon the finances, from Dr. George Rhey, of Millwood, Westmoreland county, formerly of this city. The tenor of the paper is in favor of more greenbacks, and says that with abundance of money and a low rate of interest this country could monopolize the iron trade.

On closing the letter he made appeal to you and your associates in the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh to declare your opposition to the fallacies of the New York Chamber on specie payments and in favor of increased production, increased exports, diminished imports, and a reduction in the expenses of government and the exercise of economy and prudence in the management of its affairs. Thus will our financial affairs be established on an enduring basis and confidence and activity will immediately be restored. "Gold will then increase in our public treasury, and the volume of United States notes in circulation will decrease. It will not then be necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds abroad in order by exchange to check the out flow of coin and recuperate the national funds. It will not be necessary for Philadelphia, in the midst of coffee to reduce the volume of legal tenders."

The communication was accepted, and the Chairman was requested to acknowledge it.

After some informal discussion of the subject, the Board adjourned.

THE CITY VALUATION.

Final Meeting of the Board of Revision—Total Value of Real and Personal Property, $122,942,173.

The Board of Revision held their final meet, ing yesterday, Mr. Nobbs in the chair.

Mr. Phelps presented the following tabulated statement of

CASH VALUATIONS FOR 1876.

Wards.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
First.....	$ 5,397,415	$ 148,270	$ 5,545,715
Second.....	5,435,339	140,318	5,575,657
Third.....	10,067,911	76,175	10,078,086
Fourth.....	6,807,887	99,650	6,907,537
Fifth.....	1,936,698	29,635	1,966,333
Sixth.....	5,747,192	36,892	5,784,084
Seventh.....	2,163,126	27,515	2,190,641
Eighth.....	2,358,580	27,020	2,385,600
Ninth.....	1,448,249	137,490	1,585,739
Tenth.....	1,675,516	180,620	1,856,136
Eleventh.....	2,646,568	59,453	2,701,999
Twelfth, 1st..	2,718,270	147,945	2,866,215
Twelfth, 2d....	1,943,966	127,275	2,071,241
Thirteenth.....	3,232,788	141,415	3,374,203
Fourteenth....	7,459,029	116,290	7,575,319
Fifteen